The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,876 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th Dec.
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st „
M BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	21st „
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th „
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th „
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th „
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th „
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th „
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	15th „
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd „
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th „
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th „
L BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	20th „
				TUESDAY.
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th Decr.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st „
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	18th „

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th „
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th „	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.
BORMIDA	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th „
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th „
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3850	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 80, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

STEAMER.	Tons.	On or	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. Bansoora	2880	About	10th January, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
November 25, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

KEMP'S
NEW FLUID
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Dec. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th January, at 5 p.m.

S. S. KERBELA,	1978 tons,	on or about	22nd Jan.
S. S. LALPOORA,	3250 „	„	3rd Feb.
S. S. LAIVADA,	3250 „	„	17th „

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 23, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Merka" will sail as above on 30th December. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'XMAS EVE.
TREACHER & Co.'s
FORT ESTABLISHMENT
will be OPEN until 8-30 p.m.
ON 'XMAS EVE.
TWO 'XMAS TREES.
DOLLS AND TOYS
of every description.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
In Canvas weighing 9 to 15 lbs. in First Class Condition.
Price 15 as. per lb.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
PROVISION AND WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STILTON CHEESE.
New Season's supply to hand.
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
In prime condition. Weight 7 to 8lbs.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST TURKISH TOWELS.

38 by 18 in.	50 by 22 in.	50 by 23 in
Re. 0 12	Re. 1 0	Re. 1 4

BATH TOWELS.

63 by 27 inch	56 by 40 inch
Rs. 2.	Rs. 3.

Brown and White Striped.
Brown Hard and White Soft.
44 by 19 in. Re. 1 8.
BATH BLANKET.
A great Luxury in the use of the Bath.
78 by 48 inches, Rs. 6 each.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

STRAY LEAVES from JAPANESE PAPERS.

THESE leaves are almost as soft as silk, although very tough, and are made of the finest materials, entirely free from Chemicals which are used in the bleaching of Paper, and are confidently recommended as the best article ever produced for the Bath Room.

Per Volume, 12 Annas.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY

KEMP AND Co's
HONEYCOMB SPONGES,
FOR THE BATH AND TOILET.

COMBINE the desired and various desiderata of Strength, Fineness and Cheapness, and are much appreciated by all who have tried them.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TOBACCOS, &c.

			Rs. a.
Richmond Cavendish	2 ozs.	tins.	0 8
Richmond Gem Mixture "Mild"	4	„	1 4
Do. "Full"	4	„	1 4
Do. "Curly Cut"	4	„	1 4
Do. "Straight Cut"	4	„	1 4
Imperial Bird's Eye	4	„	0 14
Perique Mixture	4	„	1 4

CIGARETTE PAPERS GUMMED FOR USE.

CIGARETTE MACHINES, ROLLER PRINCIPLE, NICKELED.

PIPES, MEERCHAUM, BRIAR, &c., &c., A LARGE COLLECTION.

MEERCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS.

MEERCHAUM AND CHERRY CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

TOBACCO POUCHES, RUBBER, SILK, &c.

KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY
CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, &c., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list. Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 12	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC Light with good flavour.	10 12	6 0
10 12	6 0	BORDEAUX A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 12	6 0
13 8	7 8	PETIT MEDOC Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 8	7 8
17 0	10 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	17 0	10 0
22 0	12 0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	22 0	12 0
27 0	15 0	CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	27 0	15 0
34 0	18 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	34 0	18 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

We would draw attention to the following :—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead Rs.	190
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	„ „	190
PETIT MEDOC	„ „	220
SUPERIOR MEDOC	„ „	280

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
COLD SEASON REQUISITES.

WE have a SPECIAL SELECTION in all Departments for this season eminently calculated to meet the requirements of our Mofussil and Homeward Bound constituents comprising the following :—

REAL SCOTCH TARTAN MAUDS, CORRECT DESIGNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, FANCY CHECKS, NEAT AND DURABLE PATTERNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, SMALL PATTERNS, TWEED MAKE.
VENETIAN RUGS (a Speciality.)
WARM RUGS, ALL WOOL GUARANTEED.
QUILTED PAISLEY DRESSING GOWNS.
TWEED AND FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
WARM FELT DRESSING GOWNS.
EIDER DOWN QUILTS, &c. &c.
WOOL SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS AND UNDERCLOTHING.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
LADIES' AND GENT'S—VERY CHOICE DESIGNS—

A special Lot of Ladies' Hem Stitched, Open Work Borders, Colours, Cardinal, Pink, Sky, Navy, Salmon, from per doz...	8 8
Numerous Fancy Designs, Spots, Stripes, and Diamond Borders in all the latest Colours, from...	12 0

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

MORENAS & COMPANY
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DOLLS ! DOLLS ! ! DOLLS ! ! !
TOYS ! TOYS ! ! TOYS ! ! !
SPEAKING DOLLS.
DRESSED DOLLS.
CHANGING FACES DOLLS.
WASHABLE DOLLS.
JOINTED DOLLS.
KID BODY DOLLS.
MUSICAL DOLLS.
SLEEPING DOLLS.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
FANCY TOYS.
SKIN HORSES.
ROCKING HORSES.
INDIA RUBBER TOYS.
INDIA RUBBER DOLLS.
FATHER CHRISTMAS.
SPEAKING ANIMALS.
A large variety to select from.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
WINES, SPIRITS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms facethe South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Black morocco cigarette case, bound in silver, with receptacle for matches at the opposite end.
Black morocco gentleman's card case, with engine turned silver binding.
Black morocco memorandum tablets, with plain burnished silver binding and pencil fitted with a soft grey crayon, the marks of which are easily wiped off the black tablets, forming an extremely useful as well as elegant companion for a lady.
Black morocco pocket memorandum book, with engraved silver binding.
Oxidised silver cigarette case, with chased gold flowers and leaves.
Oxidised silver "Niello" cigarette case.
Very quaint hammered silver cigarette case, with raised gold leaves and flowers, Japanese style.
The "Midget" waistcoat pocket cigarette case, to hold 4 or 6 cigarettes, silver and gilt engraved.
Plain polished silver cigarette case.
Massive silver square cigarette case, very solid and substantial.
Tortoise shell and silver cigarette case.
Tortoise shell and silver cheeroot case.
Black morocco "Pull out" cigarette case, bound in silver.
Plain polished silver do.
Silver fluted engraved do.
Plain matted silver do.
Elegant silver lady's card case, opening like a book, with receptacle for tablets as well as cards.
Lady's silver card case, heavy swami work.
Do. do. richly chased.
Chatelaine double folding mirror, in handsome silver partially gilded case, one side magnifying.
Morocco sovereign purse, silver clasp.
Silver chain linked purse.
Silver engraved portemonnaie.
Pocket cigarette rolling machine, silver and blue silk.
Silver fusee boxes and poletas in variety.
Black morocco and silver pocket flask, with engine turned screw stopper and engine turned cup fitting over the bottom of the flat glass flask.
Plain solid silver trumpet shaped holster flask.
Massive silver mounted many bladed hunting knife.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MEES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

EXTRA LIGHT "HAND MADE." FELT HATS.
"'XMAS AND NEW YEAR" Special Shipments. Very Durable.

"Immense Choice."—BLACK & COLOURS—The Latest Productions.
CASH PRICES—Rs 8-6, 9-4, 10-8. { THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

READY MADE CLOTHES
FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

IF you want a really good Fit do not fail to come to

MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH.
20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
FANCY COSTUMES.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN invite special attention to their designs for HISTORICAL, THEATRICAL, NATIONAL, and FANCY COSTUMES for Fancy Balls, Private Theatricals, etc. The greatest attention is given to accuracy in details.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SILVER-PLATE.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their large constituency and the public in general to a consignment recently received of EXQUISITE SILVER-PLATE, consisting of 5 Light Candlelabras, Centre-pieces, Jardinieres, Claret Jugs, Tea and Coffee Sets, Sporting Prize Cups and Ornaments, Inkstands. The whole most elaborately got up, and perfect works of art, suitable for

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY,
FOR ANNIVERSARIES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS.

Each of the above articles has its Case which in itself is of skilful workmanship, and which for long standing or travelling keeps the article enclosed free from damage.

ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF
RICHLY JEWELLED RINGS.
AN EARLY INSPECTION IS KINDLY SOLICITED.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT PAROCHIAL CONCERT

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL,
MAZAGON.

THURSDAY, 30 DEC. 9. p.m.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER books of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be CLOSED from 24th December, 1886, to 6th January, 1887, both days inclusive, and the Dividend will be payable on and after the 29th December, 1886.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, December 23, 1886.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for the purchase of Surplus stoneware, pipes, bends, junction, flag traps, &c., cast iron pipes and a variety of sundries.

A list of the goods to be disposed of can be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The goods are now lying partly at the Municipal Workshops and partly at the Municipal Stores in Khetwady 10th Lane, and at Chinchpoogly, where they can be seen on application.

Tenders must be duly signed, enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to R. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than 1sth March 1887.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

RIENZI WALTON.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay, 23rd December 1886.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Offices, on THURSDAY the 6th January 1887 as under:—

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1887-88.

FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING for 1886-87, at 4 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Captain H. Morland will move and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., will second a resolution expressive of the sense of the Corporation in the loss it sustained by the death of the late Mr. A. W. Forde, M.I., C.S., Consulting Engineer to the Municipality.
2. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfer sanctioned by the Council on the 15th instant.
3. Memorandum forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning alteration in the Municipal BY-LAWS intended to allow Clerks employed in the Town Duty refund branch the benefits of the Municipal Pension Fund.
4. Letter from Messrs. N. H. Gheesta, Morarjee Narayenjee, and others, praying that further proceedings against them may be stopped in the matter of making new drain connections to their houses at Parel Road until the drainage system of that locality is finally settled, &c.
5. Health Officer's Report for the Third Quarter of 1886.
6. Annual Reports of the working of the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary for the years 1884 and 1885.

By order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 21st Dec. 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that GIRDHUR JADOWJEE and JOOTHA JADOWJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any and all person and persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mody Bay Imperial estate within the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 244 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the vacant ground in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the west by Mint Road, on or towards the north by property of Vallabhdass Jairam, and on or towards the south by the property of Assur Veerjee which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street Nos. 91 and 95 and ward No. 1936 and were formerly in the occupation partly of Foolchund Jaitha and partly of the said trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Girdhar Jadowjee and Jootha Jadowjee and his tenant.

PESTANJEE & RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attornies.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS-AGENTS.

NEW BOOKS—NETT CASH.

LETTS'S DIARIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

	Rs.	a.
The Naval Annual 1886; by Lord Brassey	4	12
The India Office List 1886	3	12
Drat the Boys; by Max O'Rell	0	4
Maiden all Forlorn: by author of Phyllis	0	4
Folly Morrison: by F. Barret	1	4
Jonas Sylvester; by C. Despard	0	10
Travels in England in 1782; by C. P. Moritz (Cassell's Liby)	0	4
Birth and Growth of Religion	0	10
Surgery of the Kidney, Illst.; by W. Bruce Clarke	4	12
Luck, or Cunning as the means of Organic Modification; by Sammel Butler	4	12
Household Health: by B. W. Richardson	0	10
Common sense in the nursery; by Marion Harland	0	10
Manual of Nursing for home and hospital: by Victoria Whyte	0	10
A Girton Girl; by Mrs. Edwards	3	12
Sidney, (English Men of Letters Series)	1	8
Treatise on the Art of Recouching; by Robert Johnson	1	4
Dante for Beginners; by Arabella Shore	3	12
Memoir of Captain Dalton	3	12
John Parmelee's Curse; by J. Hawthorne	1	8
Gladys Ramsay: a Soldier's Daughter	3	4
Heroes of the Indian Empire; by Ernest Foster	1	8
In the Wrong Paradise; by A. Lang	3	12
Nine Months on the Nile; by Rev. H. S. Eckersley	1	8
Ambulance Lectures; by John M. H. Martin	1	4
Our Morality and the Moral Question; by L. S. Beale	1	8
The Fortune of the Rougous; by Zola	3	12
Two Legacies; by J. G. Bettany	0	10
Driven Back to Eden; by E. P. Roe	0	10
The Good Hermione; Story for the Jubilee Year	0	10
Snow Bound at Eagle's; by Bret Harte	1	4
The Devil's Cauldron; by J. W. Nicholas	0	10
Peter Plymley's Letters; by Sydney Smith (Cass. Lib.)	0	4
Golden Land, by B. L. Farjeon	3	12
Defence of Kahun, by C. R. Williams	2	4
Sketches from My Life, by the late Admiral Hobart Pasha	4	12
Search for the Mountain of Gold, by W. Murphy	3	4
Venerable Bede, by The Prig	2	4
Modern Anecdotes, by W. D. Adams	1	8
Science of the Hand, by E. Heron-Allen	4	12
Nine of Hearts, by B. L. Farjeon	0	10
Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine, by F. R. Stockton	0	10
Fingers and Fortune, A Guide-Book to Palmistry, by E. M. Farwell	0	10
Five O'clock Tea	0	10
Plutarch's Lives (Cassell's National Library)	0	4
His Great Revenge, by F. Du Boisgobey, 2 Vols	1	4
Seven Wonders of the World	2	4
Useful List, Phrases and Sentences for Students in Hindustani, by Capt. MacMahon	0	10
JOURNAL of INDIAN ART, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14 15 and 16 (Indian Exhibition Nos.) each	1	8
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for November 1886	2	8
NEW FRENCH NOVELS.		
Le Breche Aux Loups, by Adolphe Racot	2	4
Princesse; by Ludovic Halcoy	2	4
Dans l'Train; by Gyp	2	4
La Marie Bleue; by Charles de Bordeu	2	4
La Servante; by H. Lafontaine	2	4
Faute de Jeunesse, by A. Boutique	2	4
Mne Faute de Jeunesse, by A. Boutique	2	4
Mne Fuster; by Ferdinand Fabre	2	4
CHRISTMAS NOS. AND ANNUALS.		
Cassel's Family Magazine Vol. 1886	5	12
Berton's Annual	0	10
Ward and Lock's Annual	0	6
London Society Annual	0	10
Judy's Annual	0	10
Boy's Own Paper, 'Xmas No.	0	6
Girls Own Paper, 'Xmas No.	0	6
Harper's Magazine 'Xmas No.	0	10
Leisure Hour, Vol. 1886	4	8
Little Folks, Vol. 24	2	4
Family Herald, Vol. 57	3	0
Queen Almanac, 1887	0	10
Father Christmas (with Coloured Plate)	1	0
Fun Almanac	0	4
Robin's Winter Annual (with Coloured Plate)	1	0
Arrowsmith Annual (Gutty River, by W. Collins)	0	10
Dowling's Annual (Skeleton Key)	0	10
Zadkiel's Astronomical Ephemeris 1887	0	8
Young Ladies' Journal and 'Xmas No.	1	8
Winter's Annual	0	10
Fenn's 'Xmas Annual	0	10
Bow Bells Almanac	0	6
Zadkiel's Almanac, 1887	0	8
Hood's Comic Annual	0	10
Illustrated London News, 'Xmas No.	1	0
Cassel's Illustrated Almanac	0	6
Nautical Almanac for 1887	2	0
Harper's Young People, Vol. 1886, with Waterbury Watch	12	8
Miss Braddon's 'Xmas Annual	0	10
Illustrated London Almanac, 1887	0	12
All the Year Round Almanac, 1887	0	6
Grant's 'Xmas No.	0	10
Kate Greenaway's Almanac, 1887	0	10

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LAST DAY.—The s.s. Nepaul has brought us some Choice Novelties, suitable for Ladies, and Gent's 'XMAS PRESENT, Toys in hundred Varieties. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SHARP COMPOUNDER WANTED, FOR Laboratory work. Apply Treacher and Company, Limited, Byculla.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

WANTED a GOOD EUROPEAN TAILOR'S CUTTER Apply BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

APOLLO BUNDER Refreshment Rooms will be CLOSED from 12 till 6 p.m., 'Xmas day. GREEN and READ.

FICHU BROOCHES.—We have an immense variety of pretty fancies from which an acceptable and useful present can be selected of any value. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A Bay Arab, very stylish and showy, goes in double and single harness, 8 years, believed sound Rs. 550. Single Harness, quite new, Rs. 50. Apply to STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—A pair of handsome Bay Arabs, sound, 4 and 5 years, 14-2 and 14-2½, price Rs. 1,800. Mail Phaeton and brass mounted Harness Rs. 550. The turn out Rs. 2,300. Apply to STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

"TROUSERS STRETCHERS" Rs. 4-each. Tennis Trousers Rs. 9 per pair. Terai Hats Rs. 8 each. Pumps 6-12 per pair. White Kid Gloves Re. 1-12 per pair. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate St., Gentlemen's Outfitters and Tailors.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES embody all latest improvements and automatic attachments, such as patent bobbin winders, trifle action balance wheel, stop, motion &c., &c. They are for all classes of work, suitable for milliners, families, dress-makers, outfitters and shoemakers, &c., &c. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN—Has most comfortable accommodation for CHRISTMAS at moderate rates.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE MEAT for Mince Pies, &c. can be had at PEARSE'S.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS, to which Eight Bungalows are attached.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SELLING OFF at less than half the prices beautiful CHRISTMAS CARDS in great variety at STEWART & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

PEARSE'S DECORATED CHRISTMAS CAKES are now on view. Christmas Bon Bons, Raisins, Currant, Sweets, &c.—Apollo Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST UNPACKED at V. SHAMJI Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Gerseys for boys and ladies, Ostrich Tips, Agrets, Gloves, Mits and Laces—Esplande Cross Road, near Crawford Market.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a large Fancy Christmas Assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES. Moderate Prices. HUSSONALLY MULLA HAKEEMJEE & BROTHERS, Crawford Market.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

THE SALE of the DHURRUMSEY MILLS takes place on Saturday the 15th day of January, 1887. See full advertisement in this Paper under the heading—"Sales by Auction." NANU and HORMASJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderlanp Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS at the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Fine elegant, handsome presentation Machines, at Rs. 10 a month only. Early inspection solicited, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JUST TO HAND, a choice selection of Precious Stones Gems and Diamonds, Gem Rings, Necklaces, Bracelets, and Fine art work Jewellery, suitable for 'Xmas Presents.—HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

AS THE 'XMAS SEASON is approaching nigh Messrs. H. M. HOOSAIN & Co., of No. 59, Meadow-street, beg to draw the attention of the European elite and gentry of Bombay to their Establishment which affords a splendid opportunity for selecting rich Japanese Satsoma, Kanga, Cleoshani, Blue and Fancy Earthenware, and other Curios for presentation to friends at home.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, selling off Cheap CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS, almost giving away.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

NEW SEWING MACHINE.

Every one his own Tailor or Dressmaker.

FOR TEN (10) RUPEES ONLY.

THE Undersigned is prepared to register orders for Handsome Nickle-plated Serviceable Pocket Sewing Machines, easily understood and worked, deliverable, free to any part of India, for the Sum of Rupees (10) Ten only. As the demand for this Machine is already very large and expected to increase and deliveries will have to be arranged in accordance with the date of booking, intending purchasers are advised to register their orders at once with their address in full, accompanied by a deposit of Two (2) Rupees on each Machine, Stamps or P. O. Order, balance payable on delivery of the Machine.

JOSEPH SOARES,
33 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
10 cases coloured prints.
10 „ pagrapat.
3 „ Spanish stripes.
1 bale black union.
4 bales T red shirtings and cambrics.
6 patent water closets, by Jenning, complete with valves.
3 cases Vienna beer.
50 boxes Louis Heiden and Co.'s brandy.
2 cases Napoleon Price and Co.'s toilet powder.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong office shigram with a strong grey horse and harness.
1 light victoria with removeable coach box.
1 „ dogcart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux,

100 Tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF LUBRICATING OIL.

On THURSDAY next, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, the undermentioned barrels of Lubricating oil—

B-1-94—94 half barrels Eureka lubricating oil, adapted for lubrication of common machinery and the axles of locomotives, waggons, tramcars, &c.

BA-1-22—22 barrels standard No. 1 amber filtered cylinder oil, specially adapted for lubrication of cylinders of Marine Engines.

BD-1-22—22 barrels dark cylinder oil, No. 1 specially manufactured for lubrication of steam cylinders.

The oil can be inspected and samples obtained on application to the undersigned.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly Road, close to Great Eastern Mills, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussels carpet, handsome oleographs, &c., the property of L. RUSHWORTH, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 24, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 471 of 1886.

Goculdas Madhowjee of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort .... Plaintiff.

The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as Joint Stock Company, having its registered office, at No. 5, Church-gate-street, within the Fort, Rustim Dossabhoy, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, an attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Mangoe Senoy Street, within the Fort, Dorabjee Framjee Panday, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Cursondas Natha of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gady Road, outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Damodhar of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Mody Khana within the Fort, and Mooljee Purshotam of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort .... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 23rd day of November, 1886, the lands, buildings, goodwill, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, boilers, water, tanks and other the mill premises belonging to the above company will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, at No. 5, Chuch-gate-street, Fort, the Registered Office of the said Company, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, now next ensuing at three o'clock in the afternoon subject to such conditions of sale, as will shortly be settled by the Court.

The lands are of freehold tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,700, to the trustees of the State of Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,656 square yards, and are situate near the Railway station, at Coorla, in the district of Tanna.

The Mills (which were formerly known as the old Coorla Mills,) contain about 93,776 spindles, and 1,293 looms, and are replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings and accessories.

Admission to view the premises can be obtained on application to the officer in charge, and further particulars may be learnt of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors, of No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort, and of the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 24, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

WEEKLY SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

As SATURDAY, the 25th instant, is a Christmas holiday, there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

BONA-FIDE.

Auction Sale at the Cairn, Cumballa Hill, on MONDAY, the 27th inst. at 1 p.m., of valuable household furniture, &c., the property of JOHN MACFARLANE Esq., & RIENZI WALTON, Esq., consisting of specially designed artistic furniture made to order, glass and platedware, crockery, carriages, valuable oil paintings, handsome China and Japanese vases, Venetian and Bohemian glassware, Babatino and Chelsea China, and many other artistic ornaments, a small collection of choice plants, fern tree. The same comprises rich, plain, glassware, very handsome dinner-dessert and tea services, best platedware such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and liqueur stands, sets of spoons and forks, fish knives and forks, cutlery, &c. very handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished specially designed artistic furniture, made to order such as a set of dining table in three pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, plate chest. Madras pattern arm chairs, handsome octagon side and writing tables, easy folding long arm low and rocking chairs, half backed sofa, centre ottoman, chiffonier bookstands corner whatnots, teapoys, glass door book cases, corner cabinets, Cashmere and Moradabad work table ornaments, Bartalind and Chelsea flower vases, Venetian and Bohemian glass flower vases and many other artistic ornaments, handsome teakwood and iron fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables with marble tops, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown-presses, chest of drawers, almyras with plate glass door, towel horses, bath tub, commodes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a small collection of choice plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Handsome strong English-built C. spring barouche.
1 „ „ glass fronted brougham, sets of single and double harness &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, a handsome strong grey horse, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, handsome oleographs, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major BURNETT.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 22, Babula Tank Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood full-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehn, a handsome mahogany Thurston's miniature billiard table, with balls, cues, &c., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built victoria, a handsome strong fast-trotting bay Arab horse with harness, a large size cooking stove, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of B. B. CONRY, Esq. The same comprises rich star cut glassware handsome dinner dessert and tea services, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and picklestands, ice pitcher, breakfast companion, biscuit box, tea tray, round salvey set of spoons and forks, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture such as a set of telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard with mirror, whatnots, dumb waiter, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, dining table in 3 pieces, handsome circular, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, ornament stands, whatnots with mirror, teapoys with marble top, canterbury, a handsome mahogany fulltoned grand square pianoforte Schiedinayer and Sochele, a large size harmonium, a handsome mahogany miniature slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleograps, rich Persian carpets, Madras pattern fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washhandtables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, almyra with plateglass door, towel horse, bedroom chairs, bath tubs, commodes, dispence articles, a large size kerosene cooking store &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Handsome strong-built Victoria.
1 do. fast trotting bay Arab horse.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 13, Depot Lane, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs, gentleman and lady's saddles, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major C. S. CLOSE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of H. J. CHOPE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Dec. 21, 1886.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam vessel Survey Amendment Act and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-4.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,

41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

A choice assortment of Valuable Toys of great varieties suitable for 'Xmas presents, containing Dolls, Animals, Bellows, Wooden and Mechanical Toys, Game Boxes, &c., also a collection of Writing and Drawing requisites, Pens, Penholders, Inkstands, Ladies' and Gent's Shirts, &c.

12 cases tins of French Prunes in 3lbs. tins.
6 cases tins of French Prunes in 2lb. tins.
2 cases Vermicelli and Macaroni
1 case sardine, anchovy, capers, olives, French peas. Mushrooms, &c.

On account and at the risk of N. D. Panday.—

N M
T T 1 } 1 case toys, containing toy perambulators.
P

Rocking horses, pole-horses, velocipede, gigs and horses, carts, &c.

On account of the concerned—
50 boxes linen shirts (Gent's.)

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Dec. 23, 1886.

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM ALBERT BANKIER has been AUTHORISED by us TO SIGN our firm from THIS DATE.

FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.
Bombay, 20th December, 1886.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank, the Public Debt Office, and the Government Savings Bank, will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 24th instant, to MONDAY, the 27th instant, both days inclusive; and from FRIDAY the 31st instant, to MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive, on account of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th December 1886.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)

JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)

THOS. WRAGG AND SON
Drainage pipes, &c.)

STOCKS IN HANDS.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGESE RAILWAY
AND
PORT OF MORMUGOA

IT is INTENDED to OPEN this Line and Port for traffic on or before the 15th of January next. Arrangements have been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company whereby all description of Goods can be booked direct to or from British India Steam Navigation Company's Godown in Bombay from or to any station on the Southern Mahratta and West of India Portuguese Railways.

For further information apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Bombay. The Traffic Manager Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar. The Traffic Manager, West of Portuguese Railway, Mormugoa. Mormugoa, 1st December 1886.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PROFESSOR H. WINTER.

THE GREAT AMERICAN-INDIAN EXPERT, who warrants to cure hard and soft corns, bunions, chilblains, ingrowing nails and warts, guarantees to take them out without pain or without drawing blood, and further guarantees to perform an instantaneous cure. Mr. Winter's fame is spoken of in the highest terms by various well-known gentlemen in this city on whom he has operated that have suffered for years with corns. He is now on his tour round the world, and has just arrived from Australia via the Straits Settlements and Rangoon.

He will remain in Bombay until the 25th December, and is now staying at Watson's Hotel, Room No. 142. Those who are suffering from these complaints will please call at once and see for themselves, as he leaves for Colombo and Mauritius.

CONSULTATION FREE OF CHARGE,
CONSULTING HOURS.
For ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 1 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to call on them will please send their address and he will call upon them between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ...... £[illegible]000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL........£500,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

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SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

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NOTICES.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2¼.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.

Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE: ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOVELTIES NOW BEING EXHIBITED.
CURIOSITIES. SPECIALITIES.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAR.
No. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,
BANGALORE AND LAHORE.

THE largest warehouse of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, where an extensive collection of choice Chinese and Japanese Works of Art can be obtained at very moderate rates.

Begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to his very large and most complete stock of Genuine First-class Curiosities, unsurpassed for general Excellence, admirably suited for Xmas, Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India.

Consisting of:—
Best Japanese Porcelainware
Real Chinese Satsoma Goods
Copper Enamelled Ware
Chicks, Faces, Bronze Work, &c., &c.,
Too numerous to mention.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary,

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay: B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepumundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umbalia; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS' Medicine.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clan McDonald (s), from Glasgow ; Merka (s), Zanzibar ; and Inchrhona (s), Shields.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Keerata Roodrin (barque), for Calicut ; Simla (s), Coast and Calcutta ; and County of York (s), Hull.

Fair.—The annual Kalbadavie fair will be held this afternoon at the Kalbadavie temple.

The East Yorkshire Band.—The Band of the 2nd East York will not play at the Yacht Club this evening.

Accident.—Yesterday Shaik Subboo, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock Extension Works, sustained serious injuries by a stone falling from a height of about 25 feet upon him accidentally. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition.

The Indo-British Institution.—It was inadvertently omitted to be stated in our notice of the School-treat at the Indo-British Institution on Tuesday, that the piano used on the occasion was very kindly lent by Messrs. Marcks and Co., without charge, in consideration of its being wanted for a charitable purpose.

Government Workhouse Christmas Dinner and Poor-box Fund.—Captain Walshe begs to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of the following contributions :—Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Rs. 5 ; W. S. B., Rs. 5 ; Mr. John Dawson, Rs. 5 ; Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, Rs. 10. Further contributions will be thankfully received.

The Late Collision in the Harbour.—Bheewa Luximon, aged 15 years, who was a passenger on board the ferry steamer Zuari that collided with the s.s. King Arthur, reported to the Water Police yesterday that his father, named Luximon Bheema, aged 50 years, who was a passenger in the above vessel, is missing.

Lost Money.—Aleem Syad, an Arab mate of the s.s. Barawa, reported to the police that on Wednesday night, he had forgotten Rs. 180 in cash tied up in a white handkerchief in a victoria in which he was driving to Stone Bunder. Complainant did not discover his loss until he was part of the way to his vessel, when he returned to the Bunder, but the victoria, the number of which he does not know, could not be found.

Drowned.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Mombadavie Tank, touching the death of Bhugwanjee Dewjee, a Brahmin mendicant, aged 45 years. Deceased was subject to fits for the last four or five years. Yesterday morning his dead body was found floating in the Mumbadavie Tank, in front of the steps on the north side of the tank. There were no external marks of violence on it. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the Mombadavie Tank.

Births and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 21st December, 1886, was 378, being 14 less than the preceding week and 54 less than the week ending the 22nd December, 1885, and 76 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 307 births were reported in the different districts. There were no deaths from cholera last week. The rates of mortality, per 1,000 of the population was 21·21. There were 60 deaths from remittent fever, being 16 less than the last week and 50 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 78, 29 and 8 last week, against 68, 8 and 5, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

A Raid on a Shepherd.—News reaches us of a raid committed on a shepherd on the night of the 11th instant by a gang of seventeen or eighteen men in Feroozguda, a village near Bowenpilly in the jaghir of Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowlah. From the particulars placed at our disposal, we learn that this gang of men first entered a large toddy tope adjacent to the above village, and, after demolishing a quantity of toddy, carried away several pots of liquor, and then rushed into a flock of sheep, making away with two of their number. Not contented with their booty the men plundered the shepherd of his staff, blanket, and several other articles, and, on his remonstrating with the gang, he was very severely struck, so much so that he had to be conveyed to the Civil Hospital for treatment. On an alarm being raised by the shepherd, two of the village authorities came to his assistance and succeeded in arresting one of the gang, who was brought into Secunderabad and handed over to the police. A thorough investigation was made, which resulted in the identification of the other members of the gang. The shepherd, on examination at the Civil Dispensary by Dr. Bevan, is reported to have had a contusion of the arm, and his back very badly injured.—*Deccan Times*

THE BOMBAY BURMA-TRADING CORPORATION.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at their premises in the Fort, Mr. H. A. Richardson presiding. The annual report of the directors, together with the statement of accounts, was submitted to the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, the directors' report, together with the audited balance sheet, was adopted. A dividend was declared at the rate of Rs. 135 per share of the original issue, and Rs. 33-12 per share of second and third issue. Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimjee and Valentine Reid were re-elected directors. The thanks of the shareholders were voted to the directors, managers, agent and the Burma staff, for their successful conduct of the business during the year, and to the forest staff in particular for their loyal and efficient services amid danger during the war. Messrs. Robert Clarke and Ardesheer C. Furdoonjee were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Christmas Eve.

8 p.m.—Evensong and Carols. Hymns 60 and 62.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper.
Carols.—Good Christian men rejoice. The first Nowell. When Christ was born.

Christmas Day.

7-30 a.m.—First Celebration.
10-3 a.m.—Matins, Choral Celebration and Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Te Deum—Dykes in F. Communion Service—Tours in F. Processional Hymn 60. Recessional—Nunc Dimittis.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Carols. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper. Hymns 60 and 62.
Carols.—Good Christian men rejoice. The first Nowell. A cradle song of the Blessed Virgin. When Christ was born.

Sunday after Christmas, Dec. 26.

8 a.m. Choral Celebration. Hymns 59, 319, 180.
10-30 a.m. Matins and Sermon, by the Rev. E. S. Hall.
4-45 p.m., Children's service.
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Anthem.—"In the beginning was the Word." Allen, Hymns, 62, 60.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

Christmas Eve.

Friday, December 24.

8 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Christmas Carols. Hymn, 58.
Carol.—Carol, carol Christians. In the fields with their flocks abiding. Peaceful night.

Christmas Day.

Saturday, December 25.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymn, 59.
Anthem.—Arise, shine, for thy light is come. Hymns 60 and 62.
The offertory will be given to the Indo-British Institution.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Christmas Eve.

8 p.m.—Evensong, Sermon and Carols.

Christmas Day.

6-15 a.m.—Holy Eucharist,
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Sermon and Carols.
Alms for European and Eurasian Relief Fund, and the poor of Mazagon.

Sunday after Christmas Day.

The Service will be as usual.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay will preach at Evensong.
Alms for general Church expenses.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

Special Christmas services will be held in the Grant Road Methodist Episcopal Church on Christmas Day at 8-30 a.m.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

DISTRIBUTON OF PRIZES AT ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay delivered the prizes yesterday evening to the successful students of the St. Peter's Schools. Before requesting Bishop Mylne to give away the awards to the deserving boys and girls, Father Page made a short statement as to the progress of the schools. He said it was difficult to give a formulated report, because there had not been the usual Government inspection, which was owing to the Inspector being unable to attend. In the Boys' school the average daily attendance of scholars was 69, the number on the roll being 75, of whom 41 were boarders and the rest day-scholars. The teaching staff he was glad to say was greatly strengthened, a new head-master having arrived from England. The general progress was exceedingly good, the grant this year having reached the sum of Rs. 1,803, against Rs. 554 last year. Only one boy had been sent up and had passed successfully the Matriculation examination. With regard to the Girls' school, Father Page had an equally encouraging report to make. The number on the rolls was 113, which included 46 boarders, an increase of 7 against last year. The average daily attendance was 95. He regretted to state that only one had passed out of the four girls who had been sent up to the Matriculation, but he hoped better success would attend them next year. As one instance of the general progress made by the school, he would quote the remarks made by Mrs. Mylne. After an inspection of the needle-work of the school, that lady expressed her entire satisfaction with the needle-work done by the girls. She had been struck as no one could help being with the even character of the work of all kinds, hemming, tucking, feather stitching, &c., all being of a high standard, and done with conscientious painstaking in every detail. After the prizes were given away by the Bishop, he made a few encouraging remarks of the happy manner in which the school had advanced. The proceedings terminated with a number of recitations and songs being gone through by the children, big and small. One feature of the programme was the exhibition of the bayonet exercise by several of the cadets of the school.

POISONING A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The case of the Empress *vs.* Irawa, woman, was heard before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood at the High Court yesterday. It was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Hamilton, Acting Sessions Judge of Sholapore-Bijapore, who convicted the accused of murder, by poisoning her mother-in-law, Chenewa, and sentenced her to transportation for life. The Hon. Mr. Mandlik appeared for the Crown.

The accused, it appeared, mixed with her mother-in-law's food some poisonous or deleterious substance with the intention of killing her. The accused prepared some jowaree cakes, which the deceased and one Gourowa, and the accused's little daughter Rachowa, partook of. All the three were soon after seized with pains in the stomach, vomiting, and purging. Gaurowa and Rachowa recovered after two days' sickness, but the deceased, who was about sixty years old, died a fortnight later. Before the Third Class Magistrate of Bagewadi, the accused confessed that she had told one Shywaja that her mother-in-law ill-treated her, whereupon he gave her a black powder resembling sand, with directions to mix it with bread ; and that she did as he had told her. She denied that she knew what effect would be caused by the powder. The police were not informed of the matter until a fortnight after, when the deceased was on the point of death, which showed that the relatives of the deceased, and the accused wanted to hush the matter up if possible. On a *post mortem* examination, it was ascertained that the cause of death was inflammation of the whole alimentary canal, induced by some irritant, either poison or otherwise, swallowed by the deceased. No poison was detected in the portion of the stomach, liver or intestines sent to the Chemical Analyser at Bombay. The Court, differing from the assessors, found the accused guilty of murder, and sentenced her to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, passed the following order :—This case has been carelessly placed before the Court of Sessions by the Government prosecutor. The Sessions Judge, too, ought to have exercised more vigilance. It is not proved that the corpse examined by the hospital assistant was that of Chenawa, the person alleged to have been poisoned. It is thus left uncertain from what cause Chenawa died. From her mere death fifteen days after the administration of a powder by the accused, Irawa, it cannot be inferred with any certainty that the powder caused the death. The confessions of the prisoner before the Magistrates of the Third and First Class show that she administered the poison with a homicidal intent or knowledge ; and changing the conviction to one under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code (attempt to commit murder,) the Court leaves the sentence unaltered.

HIGH COURT.—Dec. 23.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Farran.)

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT.

RAOJEE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT *vs.* LUXMEEBAI.

On the 1st October last, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, on behalf of the plaintiff, obtained a rule *nisi*, requiring the defendant, widow of the late Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, to show cause why she should not, pending the determination of this suit, be restrained by order and injunction of the Court from making away, selling, or disposing of any of the properties, moveable and immoveable, forming portion of the estates of Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett and Jugonnath Sunkersett, respectively, and from collecting the rents and profits thereof, and why some fit and proper person should not be appointed receiver to collect, receive, and get in the same, with power thereout suitably to maintain the plaintiff and the defendant pending the suit.

The rule *nisi* came on for argument to-day, when Mr. Inverarity appeared on behalf of the plaintiff ; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff's claim in the suit brought by him is that it might be declared that he is the validly adopted son of Venayekrao Jngonnath Sunkersett and entitled to the property moveable and immoveable, now in the hand of the defendant, and which formerly belonged to Venayekrao Jngonnath Sunkershett ; thatthe defendant was only entitled to suitable maintenance out of the income of the property ; that possession of the property might be ordered to be given to the plaintiff ; and that his rights and interests in the property might be ascertained and declared. The plaintiff also prayed that the defendant might be ordered to account for her management of the estates of Venayekrao Jugonnath and Jugonnath Sunkershett ; and that, if necessary, the estates might be administered by the Court. Mr. Lang showed cause against the rule, arguing that there was no cause whatever for the interference of the Court until, at any rate, the hearing of the suit. Mr. Inverarity's contention on behalf of the plaintiff was that, according to Hindoo law, a widow, by adopting a son, divested herself of the estate which she was entitled to inherit. The learned counsel suggested at the conclusion of his argument that the receiver, after collecting the rents and profits of the estate, and paying all debts, may be ordered to divide the balance between the plaintiff and the defendant for their respective maintenance until the determination of the suit.

His Lordship, in disposing of the rule, said there were questions both of law and of fact of considerable difficulty involved in the matter ; and it would be improper on his part at this stage to express any opinion even if he had formed one, which he had not. As to the *corpus* of the property, his Lordship had found great difficulty in deciding what to do with it. The defendant, it appeared to his Lordship, claimed greater power than belonged to a mother. His Lordship did not think think there was really any danger of her dealing with the immoveable property ; but his Lordship thought that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction, restraining defendant from dealing with the moveable property. The question of the rents and profits of the immoveable property was one of much greater difficulty. His Lordship thought the plaintiff had a right, even at this stage, to see that his rights as to his maintenance should be preserved. The defendant was, therefore, to pay over to her solicitor the rents of the property in order to keep down the interest and other charges on the estate, and also paying a sum to the plaintiff for his maintenance, If the defendant did not agree to such an arrangement, the Court would appoint a receiver. Costs of the rule to be costs in the cause, the hearing of which was fixed for the 20th proximo.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,531,508
Remitted from 1st April to 18th Dec. 1886	6,673,700
Balance to be remitted from 19th Dec. 1886 to 31st March, 1887	6,857,808

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

If Lord Dufferin really appointed this Commission for our good he ought to have said so clearly. None but diplomats can understand the diplomatic language of the resolution which he has issued. The Bengali newspapers, being unable to understand the object of the Commission, expressed apprehensions. Lord Dufferin felt mortified at this, but the people of India have sufficient reasons to distrust his Lordship's Government. It is a matter for surprise and regret that Lord Dufferin has not been able to understand the cause of our distrust of the Commission. From the result we shall be able to ascertain what good motives he had for appointing it.—The *Shome Prokash.*

Up to this time Lord Dufferin has not done anything in this country which indicates high-mindedness. He has lost the respect of the public by duplicity, from what the people have seen of his work they cannot feel satisfied. If Lord Dufferin appointed the Civil Service Commission for the welfare of the natives, why were not half of the members of the Commission appointed from among the natives and were not the people given the power to elect members ?—The *Pratikar.*

NATIVE DEMANDS.

Why is the task of governing India becoming day by day more difficult ? Because no change has been effected in the administrative system. If Lord Dufferin understood that, in order to preserve the British rule and enhance the dignity of the British nation, he ought to adopt a policy suitable for the present time, and come forward to satisfy the just aspirations of the people, he would find the difficulty removed to a considerable extent. If the natives are largely appointed to the Public Service, if the election system is introduced into the Legislative Councils, and if the members so elected are vested with due privileges for fifty years to come, there will be no difficulty in governing India according to the wishes of the people. If his Lordship is a true statesman he will undertake this task.—The *Sangbad Pravakar.*

A BOMBAY MISSIONARY ON MISSION ENTERPRISE.

The Rev. H. Squires, of Girgaum, who was one of the speakers at the anniversary meetings of the East Sussex Auxiliary of the Church Missionary Society, is said by the *Brighton Herald* to have presented the necessity for missionary enterprise in a somewhat novel form. He pointed out that no nation in Christendom was brought so closely and so extensively into contact with the heathen world as our own, and the result was we had friends everywhere surrounded by the demoralising and deadly influences of heathenism and paganism. It was possible for them to return strengthened, but there was a danger of their moral and religious feelings being degraded. Therefore, not as a mere matter of philanthropy, but as a matter of self-preservation, was it necessary that a deep interest should be taken in this country in the evangelization of the heathen world. In moral forces there was no such thing as equilibrium. The force for good or the force for evil must predominate ; and it was a solemn question whether the spiritual life of England should triumph over paganism or whether their immorality and degradation should deaden and destroy our Christian and religious life. The Rev. gentleman then entered into details as to the growth of Christianity in India, which he referred to in hopeful terms ; and, in answer to the charge that missionary progress was slow, he mentioned two cases in which young natives had spent several years in England and had distinguished themselves in scholastic attainments, but, although mingling with thousands of Christians, had returned unconverted. In conclusion he urged that more enthusiasm was wanted to induce a greater number of workers to go abroad into the mission field ; and, whilst pointing out that there was abundant scope for men and women of all ranks, she said that it would be well if a Dean or a Canon would resign his position in this country and engage in mission work.

EURASIANS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The *Eastern Guardian* publishes a letter written from Bombay the other day by Mr. D. S. White, president E. and A.-I. Association of Madras, while *en route* to join the Public Service Commission at Lahore, from which we extract the following :—

I am sorry to see the Association not up to pressing the rights of the community. No one has been recommended for the Statutory Civil Service, and the despatch of Lord Kimberley in answer to the memorial scarcely seems to be known. The Government was addressed asking them to state whether Eurasians and domiciled Europeans are natives of India. I am told an answer has been received informing the Association that its memorial has been sent on to the Commission. Mr. Freeborn makes an excellent president. He is a wealthy man and possesses much influence in Bombay. I have not seen the present secretary, Mr. Swinden. He is a full time man. The Loan and Family Benefit Funds are doing very well, and the number of members of the Association has gone up to 1,000. This is first-rate news, but politically the community wants stirring up. It has not quite reached the level of fighting for its rights as the Madras community is doing. Everything in time. When I came to Bombay in 1883, I met a Mr. Walsh, a young domiciled European, who was most enthusiastic about the Association and most energetic. He went to Calcutta, and now holds an appointment in Lucknow. He wrote a most serviceable letter during the Ilbert Bill agitation on our side, the right side, when at Calcutta, and he is now doing good service at Lucknow. As he is on leave at Bombay he called on me this morning and we had a good talk. I have asked him and others to select some good men here to give evidence before the Commission and to telegraph to the Viceroy begging of him to appoint an Eurasian or domiciled European of Bombay, this year, to the Statutory Civil Service. If Calcutta, the N.-W. Provinces and the Punjab do the same, the community will be represented all over India in the Civil Service. I want the names of men from Bombay who can give good evidence before the Commission to be sent to Lahore, and I want the council or cabinet at Madras also to select good men and send their names to me. I will ask Calcutta and the N.-W. Provinces also to do the same. I must get the names of men for the Punjab at Lahore. We must not forget that Lord Dufferin said at Poona that it was for the natives of India to make out a good case and that it would be their fault if they did not. I have no doubt that good will come of the Commission, but the great point is that we must not hold our tongues, now that we have the chance of speaking. Our great fault has been, submitting in silence to injustice. If we do not speak out, it will be our fault entirely. I therefore press the matter of speaking out, and I hope men will have the pluck to do so. We are invited to speak out, and there will be no danger and therefore there need be no fear. The Commission will want all the evidence it can get, and it will be a sin against the community if men who can speak will not. All old ideas must be given up. We are called upon to emancipate and benefit ourselves, and we will be really silly if we do not take advantage of the chance which has come to us. I want the names of men, in the Police, Salt, Jail, Revenue Survey, Medical, Accounts, P. W. and other Departments, who can speak of the injustice done them. We must secure some of the gazetted appointments, and I want men to prove that they have been kept out of them. I think I have said enough. I will make the best fight I can, but I must be supplied with facts and cases of downright injustice. I want to show that even in the public offices rules are being broken. If the present chance is lost by our own folly, the evil will not be remedied for another generation.

MADRAS.

The Nilgiri Railway.—The attention of the Madras Government has again been draw to the advisability of adopting the Abt system in the construction of the proposed line of railway up the Nilgiris, as this system has been so successful in ascending steep gradients on the Continent.—*Mail.*

The Chamber of Commerce.—At the Annual General Meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, Mr. S. R. Turnbull, of Messrs. Wilson and Co., was elected chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. George G. Arbuthnot, the retiring chairman, becomes vice-chairman ; and the Hon'ble J. A. Boyson and Messrs. J. Fortune, G. Jackson, W. Gorden and J. R. Hunter were elected members of the committee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd December, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·973
Temperature of the Air	75·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·8
Dew Point	65·6
Relative humidity of Air	·724
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	67·9
General Directions of Wind.*	NNE, ENE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	209

* From midnight to midnight.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skins writes :—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsules imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Commission which is now at Lahore sat from half-past ten in the morning to five o'clock in the afternoon on Monday. Rai Buta Mul ; Mr. P. C. Cahatterji, Pleader ; Rai Kunyha Lall, Pleader ; Mr. S. Clifford, Extra Judicial Assistant ; Lala Sagar Chund, Assistant Professor, Government College ; Mr. Carr Stephen, District Judge, Ludiana ; and Mr. E. W. Parker, Extra Judicial Assistant, were examined.

Rai Buta Mull, the first witness, stated that he had been 24 years in the Service, and had begun life in the Educational Department and is now in the Judicial Department. He did not approve of the present system of appointing Statutory Civilians, but his objection was to the rules, not to the Statute. The objections to the Statute were that it did not admit natives to an organised service ; secondly, because the definition of "native of India" in section 6 is not sufficiently clear to exclude persons not permanently settled or domiciled in India. As to the rules the grounds of objections are : (1) selection is not based on any well-designed test of merit and ability so as to exclude incompetent men ; (2) the rules as to pay and promotion give the appearance of an inferior *status* to the Uncovenanted Service. He would not abolish the Statutory Service until more men were available for entering the Service by open competition. It should be supplementary and subsidiary. He would retain it to reward proved merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Service till education provided men for open competition. He would not compel candidates to go to England, but would offer encouragement to them to do so. Merit and ability should be tested by a competitive test ; approved services and professional practice, *cœteris paribus*, being preferred. He would assign a larger number of appointments to men from the Uncovenanted ranks and less to the professional classes. By professional he meant legal. As to the Covenanted Service, natives were at disadvantages as to age, which should be raised to 23. Secondly, there should be two centres of examination, one in England and one in India, and he would confine that in India to natives and *vice versâ*. Thirdly, he would hold an identical examination, but would allot so many appointments to each examination. There would thus be two lists of successful candidates with a minimum qualifying standard. Fourthly, alterations should be made in the test and subjects so as to suit natives as well as Englishmen. His proposal would alter the principle laid down by Lord Macaulay that the Uncovenanted Service should be confined to natives of India only in the first instance, and then to natural-born subjects. He thought the sons of Europeans should be excluded, as natives were not sufficiently advanced to compete with Europeans. He would combine nomination and limited competition among selected candidates, and would fill up the higher Uncovenanted Service by promotion partly, and would appoint Judicial Uncovenanted officers in the same way as the rest.

Mr. P. C. Chatterji, a Pleader in the Chief Court, said the existing system of appointing Statutory Civilians is not good. The Statute does notallow appointment to an organised service, and the rules exclude competition. He thought that if sufficient facilities were offered for natives to compete in England the Statute might be abrogated. If not, then it should be amended so as to tell off a number of appointments for the Statutory Service all down the line, and rules should be framed to admit men of merit and ability. The Covenanted Service Rules exclude natives. There should be the following arrangement :—(1) Centres to be in England and India. (2) The age limit is too low, it should be between 21 and 23 years. (3) The examination should be modified so as to place native and European candidates on an equal footing. (4) He would hold identical examinations in India and in England. He thought facilities for going to England were not necessary for natives. He would deal thus with Covenanted appointments :—Half the Judicial appointments to the Bar, and two-fifths of the remainder to natives ; ten per cent. of the remainder to the Uncovenanted Service as rewards ; and the rest to the Covenanted Service. This witness put in a printed scheme which dealt with the entire Service in all branches. He would throw open all Judicial appointments to the Bar ; the age of Europeans for the Civil Service might be 23 ; also there should be distinction in pay in the three Services, but he has no detailed opinion. The highest appointments, such as High Court Judgeships, Lieutenant-Governors, and Commissioners might, he thinks, have their pay reduced.

Rai Kunyha Lal, Pleader of the Chief Court, a representative delegate of the Indian Association, was the next witness. He said the system of appointing Statutory Civilians is, with modifications, approved, but not the men selected. In the Statute power is reserved to the Local Governments to appoint, but it is not incumbent on them to appoint. The definition is not sufficiently exclusive. He would amend the Statute and rules. Natives do not object to the Covenanted Service. They want the age raised, and two centres of examination, the examinations to be identical, and Indian vernaculars and history should be added. All natural-born subjects should not be admitted to the Uncovenanted Service. The present rules are proper as to including Europeans.

Mr. S. Clifford, an Extra Judicial Assistant, said the Statutory system is disapproved by the graduates of the Universities almost entirely. His only ground of disapproval of a Statutory system was that the Uncovenanted were not treated fairly in promotion. He would not amend the rules, but promote Uncovenanted men to the higher grades. There was no objection to admitting natives of Feudatory States to the definition of natives of India, and sons of European officers serving in India should be admitted. He would not make a probation in England compulsory. The Statutory Civilians appointed should be employed principally in the Judicial line. The recruitment of the Covenanted Service should remain as at present ; there was no reason to give the natives special pecuniary advantages to enter it. He would appoint very sparingly from the Bar. He considered the present scale of pay, promotion and pension sufficient to attract Europeans. In the case of an Uncovenanted servant desiring to go to England to improve himself, whether a native or not, he should not get specially beneficent leave for that purpose only.

Lala Sagar Chand, who was in the Educational Department and is now an Assistant Inspector of Schools, said that the classes excluded from the Statutory Service were dissatisfied, and that other classes have no opinion on the matter. He would make no change in the Statute, and would leave a wide discretion to the Government of India. Caste prejudice against going to England is slight. The Uncovenanted Services should be open to natives of India and sons of officers residing in India. Statutory Civilians should have less pay than Covenanted, as at present. Graduates of the University have accepted service on Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 a month to begin on. A good graduate would expect Rs. 153 on first appointment.

Mr. Carr Stephen, who is the senior officer in the Uncovenanted Service, said he would retain the Statutory system for a limited period for filling up by selection from the Uncovenanted Service and professional classes and from members of good families. He would rather that candidates worked a few years before going to England, and then they might be encouraged to go. There is dissatisfaction with the Covenanted Service on the ground that it practically excludes natives. The Uncovenanted Service should be open to everybody : the present system in the Punjab is excellent. He would appoint some men from the Bar ; they are anxious for it. For promoted Uncovenanted officers he would have a personal list for leave and pension, not so much for pay. He knew the local Bar ; there are good men in it making Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 a month who would be glad to take Munsiffships.

Mr. Parker stated that he had served 23 years in the Uncovenanted Service, and had been District Judge and Judicial Assistant for some years ; he had also been Law Lecturer for several years, off and on, since 1870, and Registrar of the University for some years at different times. He objected to the Statute which created what was known as the Statutory Service, because appointments were made to specific posts and not to a Service with a regular flow of promotion. Also to the definition of "natives of India," from which he would expunge the words "and born in India." He was a domiciled native of India, but was born in England, and was not a Statutory native while his own brother was one. He would, he knew, have been long since promoted but for this view. (Sir Charles Turner did not take that view of the section, but the president said the rulings were to that effect). He thought the Statutory system good as to pay, leave and pension, but the nominations had been made too much on the score of good birth. He knew most of the fine men appointed ; one was an excellent officer, one a very bad one, and the others very average men, but not the best who could be got. This was not the fault of the system. He thought the Service should be extended so as to embrace Extra Assistant Commissioners and constitute a cheap local service, some appointments in every grade of it being set apart for them. Extra Assistants should be selected from for promotion to this service. The promotion of really good men should also be made to the ranks of the Covenanted Service from the Uncovenanted under the existing Statute of 1861. This had ceased of late years, but should be resumed. He had a personal interest of course in this question. He advocated the appointment of members of the Bar to Judicial posts, and he knew the Bar well both as Judge and as Law Professor for many years. No examination was required in their case. He thought the Covenanted Service should be restricted, but should be maintained on its present footing. As to competition in England, except that the limit of age should be raised to 23 and Persian should be added as a living language, like French or German, he would not offer any facilities to natives beyond this, but would admit them on equal terms with Englishmen, and would admit all natural-born subjects to all Services, whether in India or elsewhere. Poor men must take their chance. He knew many men in the Uncovenanted Service well qualified to rise to the Statutory or Covenanted ranks, and named some : Europeans, Eurasians, Native Christians, Hindus and Mahomedans of merit were in its ranks. They would forego some pay no doubt for such promotion. They should be largely employed on the Judicial side. The expensive Covenanted Service was only justified by the incidents of British rule in India, but it should be employed as sparingly as circumstances permitted. Transfers of cases were often applied for from native to European courts ; but the officers presiding in the native courts referred to were generally of the Amla class, and the new system was getting better natives into the Service.

THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche* gives an analysis of the increase in the French and German armies during the last ten years. After the introduction of universal military service in 1872, France, it appears, had an active army with reserves numbering about 800,000 men and a territorial army with reserves of 720,000 ; total 1,520,000, which army was also better in quality than it had been under the Empire. After the laws of 1873 and 1875, by which France was divided into eighteen regions and 144 sub-divisions for military purposes, the peace strength of the field army was fixed at 541 battalions, with 281,600 men. The cavalry formed 352 squadrons, whose strength was fixed at 65,725, but it remained doubtful whether the projected 144 squadrons of the territorial cavalry could be mounted, the active army alone in case of war needing 5,500 horses. The artillery was fixed at 437 mounted batteries, even in peace mustering 36,000 men. The total peace strength, including train administration, etc, was thus 432,500 men. This law determined only the number of *cadres* in time of war, not their strength, but according to the German calculation, they mustered about 800,000 men exclusive of 50,000 required for active service in Algiers. Since then the increase of the effective strength and tactical units has constantly gone on, irrespective of the new formation and supplements, necessitated by colonial expeditions. The ordinary War Budget of 1876 amounted to about 500,000,000 fr. It rose in 1879 to 553,000,000 fr., when the peace strength was 469,300 men. In 1881 the War Minister asked for 571,000,000 fr., and in 1882 he demanded 472,000 men and 113,000 horses, exclusive of 26,500 gendarmes with 13,000 horses. In 1882 the Tunis Expedition sensibly affected the organization of the army, so that at the beginning of 1883 the War Budget was 587,000,000, and in 1884 605,000,000fr., just double what it was under the Empire. Germany, on the other hand, the *Norddeutsche* goes on to say, asks for only 468,409 men, inclusive of the increment of 41,135 now proposed, and the money demand is about 446,000,000 marks, including all extras.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.			
Daily Prices—Beef—						
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0	4	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	3	6			
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0			
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0			
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	6			
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6			
Shins, large, each	0	5	0			
Do. small, each	0	4	0			
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0			
Do. salt, each	0	7	6			
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	10	0			
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0			
Liver, each	0	4	0			
Heart, each	0	1	3			
Kidneys, each	0	1	0			
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0			
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	2	0			
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9			
Oxtail, each	0	2	6			
Sirloin, per lb.	0	4	0			
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6			
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0	6	0			
Mutton—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.		
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0	4	0	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	1	9
Breast, large, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb.	0	3	6	0	3	0
Kid (Small)—						
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	2	0			
Fore do do. per piece	0	14	0			
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0	9	0			
Fore do. do. per piece	0	8	0			
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	6	0			
Lamb (Large)—						
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	7	0			
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—						
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0			
Do. Head, per lb.	0	2	0			
Sausages, per lb.	0	4	6			
Bacon, per lb.	0	4	6			
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set	0	8	0			
Do. Lard, per lb.	0	6	0			
Pork, fresh, per lb.	0	4	0			
Do. salt, country per lb.	0	4	6			
Do. salt, English, per lb.	0	12	0			
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0	12	0			
Bread—						
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9			
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6			
Do. brown, each	0	2	0			
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0			
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0			
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	5	0			
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0	2	6			
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0	4	0			
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb.	0	0	7			
Do. Bajri per lb.	0	0	6			
Poultry—						
Geese, each	4	0	0			
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	7	0	0			
Do. Hens, each	3	8	0			
Ducks, large, each	0	11	0			
Do. middling, each	0	10	0			
Fowls, Surat, large, each	2	0	0			
Do. do. middling, each	1	0	0			
Do. Bombay, large, each	0	11	0			
Do. do. middling, each	0	8	6			
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0			
Do. small, each	0	4	0			
Eggs, each	0	0	5			
Guinea Fowls, each	2	0	0			
Peacock, each	2	0	0			
Partridges per each	0	4	0			
Pigeons, per pair	0	14	0			
Do. young, per pair	0	10	0			
Rabbits, each	1	6	0			
Doves, per pair	0	8	0			
Snipe, per pair	0	5	0			
Calloo, each	0	6	6			
Milk and Butter—						
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6			
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0			
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6			
Jagree, per maund	2	8	0			
Butter, English, per tin	1	0	0			
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0			
Firewood—						
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0			
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	14	0			
Babool, per candy	6	8	0			
Do. per maund	0	3	9			
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6	8	0			
Do. do. per maund	0	3	9			
Aine, per candy	6	0	0			
Do. per maund	0	3	6			
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	5	0	0			
Do. do. do. per maund	0	3	3			
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0			
Do. per maund	0	3	3			
Khaire, per candy	7	8	0			
Do. per maund	0	4	0			
Sugar—						
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	4	6			
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6			
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6			
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	12	0			
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	12	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	8	0			
Sago, per seer	0	1	3			
Ghee—						
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	6	0			
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0			
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0			
Pickles, Country—						
Mango, per seer	0	1	0			
Lime, per seer	0	1	0			
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9			
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0			
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8			
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	3			
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0			
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	2	0			
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0			
Oil—	Rs.	a.	p.			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	6	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	3	0			
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3	12	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	4	0			
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0			
Castor Oil, per maund	3	2	0			
Grain—						
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0			
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	12	0			
Gram, Jambooseer, per phurra	3	12	0			
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	3	12	0			
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	12	0			
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0			
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	8	0			
Oorced, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	4	0			
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	8	0			
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0			
Do. Cutch, per phurra	3	0	0			
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0			
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	3	8	0			
Rice, Jorasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	4	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0			
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0			
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0			
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	12	0			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	6	0			
Barley (new), per phurra	2	0	0			
Do. (old), per phurra	1	10	0			
Oats, per phurra	5	4	0			
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	4	0			
Linseed, per phurra	4	8	0			
Maize, per phurra	2	0	0			
Moong, per phurra	3	8	0			
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	8	0			
Mussoor, per phurra	3	0	0			
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	6	0			
Nachnee or Raggy, per phurra	2	12	0			
Peas, per phurra	3	8	0			
Toor, per phurra	2	12	0			
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	8	0			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	0	0			
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3	0	0			
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	0	0			
Kong, per phurra	2	8	0			
Fresh Fish—						
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	0	14	0			
Do. do. medium	0	10	0			
Do. do. small, per pair	0	5	0			
Do. black, large, per pair	1	8	0			
Do. do. small, per pair	1	0	0			
Surmaye, large, each	1	0	0			
Do. small, each	0	6	0			
Bouie, very large, per dozen	9	0	0			
Do. large, per dozen	1	0	0			
Ghoal, large, each	3	0	0			
Do. small	2	0	0			
Bhing, large, each	0	8	0			
Do. small, each	0	3	0			
Prawns, large, per dozen	0	6	0			
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0			
Bumlows, per score	0	2	0			
Jiptee, large, each	0	2	0			
Do. small each	0	8	0			
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0			
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	3			
Crabs, each	0	0	9			
Lobsters, each	0	1	6			
Dry Fish—						
Pomfret, white, large, each	0	1	3			
Do. do. small, each	0	0	9			
Surmaye, large, each	0	14	0			
Do. small, each	0	4	0			
Palah, large, each	0	1	3			
Do. small, each	0	1	0			
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9			
Do. small, each	0	0	6			
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	3			
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	6			
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6			
Donugry fish, each	0	1	3			
Vegetables—						
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	3	8	0			
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	6			
Do. do. small, per maund	2	8	0			
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0			
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	4	0			
Do. do. do. per seer.	0	0	6			
Do. do. small, per maund	0	14	0			
Do. do. do. per seer.	0	0	5			
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	3			
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6			
Onions, per seer	0	0	5			
Cabbages, large, each	0	10	0			
Do. small, each	0	6	0			
Turnips, large per dozen	0	10	0			
Do. small do.	0	6	0			
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	10	0			
Do. small do.	0	5	0			
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6			
Cellery, large, each	0	2	0			
Lettuces, each	0	1	0			
Beet, large, each	0	1	6			
Do. small, each	0	1	0			
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	6			
Tomatoes, per seer	0	2	0			
Green Peas, per seer	0	2	0			
French Beans, per seer	0	2	9			
Knol Khol, per dozen	1	2	0			
Brinjals, Bombay, per dozen	0	8	0			
Pumpkins, large, each	0	9	0			
Do. small, each	0	8	0			
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0			
Beans, double, per seer	0	1	6			
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	9			
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3			
Rosselles, per seer	0	0	9			
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	0	0			
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0			
Betelnut, per maund	6	0	0			
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0			
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6			
Fruits—						
Pineapple, large, each	1	8	0			
Do. small, each	0	12	0			
Pomeloes, large, each	3	0	0			
Do. small, each	0	10	0			
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	12	0			
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0			
Orange, large, per dozen	1	8	0			
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0			
Grapes, white, per seer	1	0	0			
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	9	0			
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	6	0			
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0			
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0			
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1	0	0			
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6			
Pomegranate, Muscat, per dozen	6	0	0			
Do. Bombay, per dozen	1	0	0			
Mangoes, common, per doz.	12	0	0			
Grapes, Cabul, per box	0	8	0			
Apples, Verona, per dozen	1	8	0			
Do. Cashmere, per dozen	4	0	0			
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0			
Chekoos, per dozen	1	0	0			
Custard apples, per dozen	0	14	0			

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows :—

		As.	Pies.	
Plain White Loaves, about	15 oz.	1	6	each
Do. Half do.	7½ „	0	9	„
White Twist and Rolls „	13 „	2	0	„
Plain Brown Loaves „	15 „	1	3	„
Servants' Brown do. „	14 „	1	0	„

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas ; Bran per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight. Clubs, Hotel-keepers, Private-families, Schools, Ship-masters and Dubashes, can make private arrangements for daily supplies with butchers, and other market dealers by monthly payment if they choose.

Measures.

1 Ser	Is equal to	1 lb. 6 oz.
1 Payali	do.	5 „ 9 „
1 Phara	do.	89 „
1 Candy	do.	712 „

Bombay Weight.

1 Ser	Is equal to	11 1/5 oz.
1 Maund	do.	28 lb.
1 Candy	do.	560 „
1 Candy of firewood	do.	784 „

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Flour, per seer, 1st sort	0	1	3
Rolong „ „	0	1	3
Flour „ 2nd sort	0	1	0
Rolong „ „	0	1	0

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day, viz., from 4 a.m. till noon the prices of all articles recede, and are cheaper in the evening.

Holloway's Ointment.—Sores, wounds, ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin, are amendable by this cooling and healing unguent. It has called forth the loudest praise from persons who have suffered for years from bad legs, abscesses, and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure has long passed away. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever this Ointment has been once used, it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for, as the easiest and safest remedy for all ulcerous complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 23.

WITH the approach of the holidays our telegrams from home have latterly afforded but slight incentive to business, and as receipts of all descriptions of produce except Cotton have been light here, the transactions in Exports during the past week have been limited. That supplies of Seeds should now contract to a very small compass is scarcely a matter for surprise, but the want of elasticity in Wheat figures, under the impulse of the comparatively high prices now ruling, is disappointing and rather favours the idea which some well informed people appear to entertain, that interior stocks are rapidly being exhausted. As regards Delhi descriptions we are inclined to think this may be the case; that district being so directly tapped by both Bombay and Calcutta, but we are not prepared to endorse the opinion in other neighbourhoods less favored with railway communication. Competent authorities estimate that on the average Indian Railways only drain some 37 to 40 miles on each side of the line, and that being so it is difficult to believe that with a total annual yield of upwards of 7,700,000 tons, giving a surplus available for export variously estimated at from 1½ to 2 millions of tons, of which something under 950,000 tons has yet been shipped, considerable quantities of grain are not held back in parts of the country which will only be attracted by higher prices. Imports all round are decidedly quiet, nor can we look for much else at this period of the year. Freights are inactive as regards the extent of business doing but steady in the matter of rates at about £1-1-3 per ton for anything beyond immediate shipment. Money has taken an easier turn on the week, and Exchange has also weakened down. In Government Securities there has not been much fluctuation either way, but Shares are nearly all slack and tending in favor of buyers.

MONEY.—The last return of the Bank of Bombay showed a reduction in trade requirements of about 9½ lakhs, and an increase in the Cash Balance of about 6¾ lakhs. These changes, although comparatively insignificant of themselves, indicate that the advance in the Bank's rate of discount to 6 per cent. has been sufficient to turn funds towards it, and while this week's return may be a poor one owing to preparations for the holidays, there can be no doubt that the general tone of the market is easier. In the open market, short loans on Government Paper can be had at 4 perhaps 3½ per cent., and it is pretty evident from other indications that we shall have as we anticipated an interval of ease pending larger trade movements.

The Bank of Bengal rate in Calcutta remains at 5½ per cent., as also the Bank of Madras.

EXCHANGE.—Extreme quietness in exports, and easier money locally, have combined to impart a weaker tone to sterling, and rates have given way about ⅛d. per rupee on the week. On Thursday last we closed at 1s. 5⅝d. for Bank demand and 1s. 5 31-32d. for 3 months' Credits which on mail day under the influence of a somewhat irregular feeling altered to 1s. 5 23-32d. to ¾ and 1s. 6d. respectively, which practically continued the level until Monday, when a fall of 1-32d. was established. A similar movement occurred on Tuesday, and yesterday quotations were reduced 1-32d. in Bank and 1-16d. in private bills. This morning with news from London that the biddings for Council drafts had only resulted in about 6½ lakhs of bills having been placed at 1s. 5 9-16d. and 11 lakhs of transfers at 1s. 5⅝d., we opened to a reduction of 1-16d. in Bank Bills and 1-32d. in Credits, but during the day a steadier tone became apparent accompanied by a recovery of 1-32d. in the former and partially in the latter, closing rates for ready bills being:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5⅝d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 19-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 23-32d.	"
Do.	4 "	1s. 5¾d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 5 13-16d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 5 27-32 to ⅞d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 6 1-32d. to 1-16d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 5⅞d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 6 1-16d.	"
France	3 "	1·88½	"
Do.	6 "	1·90½	"

Fairly steady as the market may be said to close at these figures for ready paper, we do not consider the indications otherwise at all strong. At 1s. 5⅝d. no doubt the rupee is at a level from which the chances of a further decline of importance are by many degrees fewer than from 1s. 6d. or even 1s. 5¾d., but the influence of the large available surplus of unsold Council drafts overshadows the future, and operators distinctly acknowledge that position by reducing their rates 1-32d. to 1-16d. for forward delivery.

Bar Silver in London from 46½d. had receded during the week to 46d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 5 21-32d., a figure not likely to bring out large shipments at present. The position of Silver in the Mint as shown by the statement published in the *Government Gazette* to-day is as follows:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 11th Dec. 1886	56,66,255
Silver received during the week	1,26,534
	57,92,789
New coin paid during the week	12,00,000
	45,92,789
Silver belonging to private individuals	53,876
	46,46,665
Last week	57,56,667

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has ruled very quiet and almost devoid of fluctuation during the week. Fours opened at Rs. 97½, touched Rs. 97 7-16 for a day, but recovered again to the opening rate from which there has since been no change. Fours-and-a-half on the other hand from Rs. 101 have hardened up to Rs. 101⅛ to ¼, at which we quote them to-day.

Port Trust Bonds are quoted at Rs. 93¼, Municipal 5 per cents. at Rs. 101.

SHARES.—The firmness which we had to record a week ago has proved to be very temporary, notwithstanding the easier turn which money has taken in the interval. *Bank* of Bombays are almost the only important exception having advanced from Rs. 740 to Rs. 745. National of India are Rs. 2 lower, Agras nominally unchanged. *Spinning and Weaving Mills* are generally Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 lower owing to the less favorable accounts from China, but in the case of the Mahlukshmi Mills the fall has been Rs. 40 and Hyderabad Rs. 30 per share. *Press* Companies are irregular, depending for their tendency in some measure in the character of the Cotton crop reports from the respective districts. Akbar, Sind, and Punjaub and Fort are all Rs. 25 higher, on the other hand Prince of Wales have declined Rs. 20, Apollo and Colaba Rs. 15, Manmar and Mofussil Rs. 5 per share. In the *Miscellaneous* list Bombay-Burmah Trading show a fall of Rs. 25, Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 20 lower, Treacher and Co., Ld. are Rs. 10, Kemp and Co. Rs. 8 higher. In Floor Mills Bapty Brothers stand at Rs. 52, Western India at Rs. 25 discount, Bombay at Rs. 70 premium.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The best than can be said of the market for European goods is that prices are unchanged. The demand is exceedingly quiet both for ready and forward delivery, and business all round is in very moderate compass, although not perhaps than we have generally to expect at this period of the year. From the bazaar the clearances of the week are put down at about 3,000 packages of all kinds, and the general impression seems to be that stocks are on the increase, although the Chamber of Commerce returns to the end of November showed a decline of about 1,000 packages during that month.

For *Local Goods* the tenor of the market is also quiet, and the Mills are only credited with having sold about 2,000 packages. Current prices may be given at As. 7 to As. 7¼ for Domestics and Longcloths, As. 7½ to As. 7⅞ for T. Cloths, and As. 7½ to As. 8 per lb. for Dhoties.

TWIST.—Imported Yarns are dull of sale at about previous prices, say about As. 7¼ to As. 7¾ per lb. for 40s Mule, As. 7 to As. 7½ for 30s Water. In *Local Spinnings* the falling off in the China demand is rendering the market quieter, and only some 1,500 bales are said to have been sold during the week. The following are quoted rates to-day:—

	Mule.	Water.	
Twist ...No. 6s	5	... ...	per lb.
" ... " 8s	...	... ...	"
" ... " 10s	5¼ to 5½	... ...	"
" ... " 16s	5¾ " 6	... ...	"
" ... " 20s	6 " 6⅜	6 7-32 to 6½	"
" ... " 24s	6½	6⅝	"
" ... " 30s	7⅛ " 7¼	7⅜ to 7⅝	"

METALS.—*Copper* is As. 4 per cwt. lower on the week, Braziers being quoted at Rs. 34 to Rs. 34½ on the spot, Rs. 33½ per cwt. to arrive. *Yellow Metal* is also weak, and about As. 4 per cwt. lower at Rs. 26¾ for Braziers to arrive. *Iron* is dull but unchanged in price.

COALS.—For spot Coals the market is firm, and as high as Rs. 16½ has been paid for ready Cardiff of good repute. To arrive, however, the market is not so strong, and we quote Rs. 15½ for December, Rs. 15 January and forward shipment for Cardiff and Davison's.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Quiet markets with a very small export demand have been the leading features in the staple here this week, and prices, notwithstanding lower Exchange, are in some cases such as Bengals and short stapled Omras Rs. 2 per candy lower on the week. Good stapled Omras, however, and Dholleras, both of which dealers seem rather indisposed to sell, are rather the turn dearer, and the same may be said of Broach. These variations are not dictated by the tenor of the telegraphic advices from Europe which have been uniformly dull, but are the result of local circumstances. Bengals, for instance, meet a most limited enquiry, and except deliveries under former contracts the bulk of the arrivals are going into stock, the quantity available on the Green being quite exceptional for so early in the season. The arrivals all round, it will be observed, are unusually free and continue steadily to go ahead of last season. As compared with last season we estimate the receipts of New Crop to date to have been as follows:—

	1886.	1885.
Bengals	54,000	27,500
Berar	40,000	25,000
Khandeish	24,000	11,000
Hingunghaut	8,500	6,500
Total	126,500	70,000 bales

Crop accounts on the average are still satisfactory The damage from the late rains does not promise to be greater than we anticipated in our last weekly report, and from most of the districts advices as to the progress of the plants and picking are good. Bhownugger only promises rather badly, but any deficiency from that quarter will be little felt until late in the season.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	32,947	16,035	18,892
Since 1st January	1,563,348	1,106,662	1,646,986
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	11,946	965	8,620
Since 1st January	1,049,349	715,770	1,214,788
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	316	1,581	611
Since 1st January	52,645	62,640	98,311

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

New Crop—		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 162	= 3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	" 150	= 3 7-16d.
Do. Good	do.	" 141	= 3¼d.
Omra, Fine (Staple)	March	" 196	= 4 5-32d.
Do. F. G.	do.	" 188	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	do.	" 182	= 4⅛d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	" 175	= 3 31-32d.
Khandeish, Good,	January	" 177	= 4 1-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	" 170	= 3⅞d.
Dhollera, Fine,	April	" 196	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	" 188	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	do.	" 182	= 4⅛d.
Broach, Fine	March	" 217	= 4⅞d.
Do. Good	do.	" 211	= 4¾d.

WHEAT.—Advices from the leading home markets have been the reverse of encouraging for exporters, but with small arrivals in proportion to the deliveries contracted for prices of ready stuff especially the better descriptions of Soft Wheats have been further advanced this week about 1 anna per cwt. For future delivery of new crop, however, there is no change in rates beyond what can be accounted for by lower Exchange, the demand being slack. To-day's quotations are:—

		Old.	*New.*
White Pes·y, No. 1	per cwt.	Rs. 4-7-0	Rs. 4-6-0
Laskari, No. 1	"	" 4-8-0	" 4-7-0
Khatha (Hard Red), Fine	"	" 3-11-6	" 3-12-3
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	"	" 4-2 6	" 4-1-6
Delhi White	"	" 4-4-0	" 4-4-0
Red	"		" 4-0-0
Hard Yellow Khandwa	"	" 4-10-6	" 4-13-0

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been very dull and at Rs. 6-3½ per cwt. for old and Rs. 6-5 per new—April-May finds few buyers. For *Rapeseed* the enquiry is almost equally slack, quoted rates being Rs. 5-13½ for Old and Rs. 5-12 for New Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 5 for Old and Rs. 5-2½ per cwt. for New Red Cawnpore. *Gingelly* continues comparatively dull at Rs. 6-12 for Small White, Rs. 6-6 for Mixed per cwt.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week	235,406	149,239	164,041
" Since 1st Jan.	13,376,215	12,031,600	8,233,017
Linseed—For the week	25,384	33,375	43,293
" Since 1st Jan.	3,767,214	5,277,952	4,342,020
Rapeseed—For the week	13,078	8,000	7,210
" Since 1st Jan.	1,282,942	1,573,020	1,186,175
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	54,828	46,299	10,621
" Since 1st Jan.	1,485,790	1,368,812	1,361,106

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	745
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,330	250		5 pct.	110xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	870
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	620
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	390
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	600
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	630
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	890
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	..	..	...		..
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	915
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	830
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,445
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,127½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	940
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	830
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	145
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	635
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	187
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,460
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	420½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	72½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		280
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	835
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	555
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	—	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	—	80
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	895
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	000	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,285
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	—	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	470
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,0	...	780

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	295
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	610
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,300xd
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	115
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	385xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1225xd
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	25	680
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£146½

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	165 115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	148
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	113
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue	500		37	2-3p.c	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	119
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,600
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	655
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	—	6 p.ct	104½
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	..	100
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	12
lydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	16½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	255	255		
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	330
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	88
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	75
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	5 & 7.	108
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	Rs. 8	300
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		102
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		7½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Re.	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100		185x
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	Rs.	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 ct	195

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-7-6
Carolas	" 255
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Five-Franc Pieces	" 262
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	" 106-7-6
Gold Leaf	" 21-4
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 21-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 21-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 21-9
Pekin Gold Bars	" 21-4

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(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

AUSTRALIA.

DEATH.

RAYMENT—October 9, at Sydney, Australia, Captain G Rayment, late 18th Hussars, aged 72 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DISNEY—December 17, at Mozufferpore, the wife of G W Disney, of a son.

H H THE MAHARANI OF COOCH BEHAR—December 20, at Woodlands Alipore, H H the Maharani of Cooch Behar, of a son.

HALL—December 18, at St Thomas' Mount, the wife of Surgeon-Major H G Hall, of a daughter.

KINGDON—December 14, at Ranikhet, N-W P, the wife of Sergeant Instructor Oliver Kingdon, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ENGEROFF—ROSE—December 20, at the Scotch Kirk, Madras, Berthold Engeroff, to Annie Seymour, eldest daughter of Mrs E Rose.

DEATHS.

DYER—December 15, at Lucknow, Lieutenant James Holland Dyer, 17th Lancers.

VANES—December 20, at the Wesleyan Mission, Bangalore, of broncho-pneumonia, Harold Burton, the darling son of Alfred and Ettie Vanes, aged 2½ years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1886.

THE news of Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation broke on the world yesterday as a startling surprise. It is an event which might have been looked for some time, but people preferred to think of it as an event not of to-day or of to-morrow, but possibly of the day after. We were within three weeks of the meeting of Parliament, Ministers were meeting in consultation over the programme for the coming session, and it was understood that if the programme was to be anyone's in particular it was to be that of the author of the Dartford speech. The meeting of Parliament was to be nearly a month earlier than usual so that Lord Randolph Churchill might forward his cherished project of reforming Parliamentary procedure, whether in his own way, with closure by a bare majority, or in Mr. Chaplin's way, with closure applied on principles more consistent with the safety of minorities, remained to be seen. Then he was going to deal with local government in the three kingdoms in such a way, if he could manage it, that Mr. Chamberlain might be got to help him and Mr. Parnell might be beguiled into not opposing him. Mr. Jesse Collings was to be outbidden by a Tory Allotments Bill, and much else was going to be attempted which, as it had been specially promised by Lord Randolph Churchill, could be undertaken by him alone. But Lord Randolph Churchill seems to have miscalculated a Conservative leader's capacity for governing the country without the confidence of the Conservatives. That confidence has been, at first gradually, then suddenly, departing from him. His Dartford speech needed indulgent interpretation to be made to fit in with the convictions of so many of his followers as had convictions. The *Standard*, which has never been able to make out Lord Randolph Churchill, could not make out his speech, and when at the end of last month he talked flat Radicalism to a City deputation in the matter of the coal duties and of municipal government in London there went forth such a protest from the party newspapers as could bode nothing but mischief. We ourselves—though we have not been chary of forecasts of a situation very much like that which has been developed to-day—are dependent for information as to the most recent state of feeling in the Conservative party mainly upon the communications of our London correspondent J. M. M. His letter of the 26th of November, which we published yesterday morning, may almost be said to have prepared those who read it for the news which came to hand during the day. He spoke of the bitter resentment which prevailed in many quarters at Lord Randolph Churchill's assumption of the leadership of the party, of the discontent "which boiled and seethed in the breast of many a staunch Conservative member who sees his fantastic leader, dressed in Joseph's coat of many colours, dancing the Carmagnole over the prostrate bodies of true blue defenders of Church and State." There is little of the strength of moderation in this passage, but it is characteristic of the writer, and we believe it is accurately expressive of the feeling which has lately prevailed amongst the people whom Lord Randolph Churchill has tried truculently to lead.

We infer, moreover, this from it. Not many weeks ago the situation was in this wise. Mr. Chaplin, who had not quite forgotten that he had had to refuse office because a Cabinet appointment was refused him, had proclaimed war to the knife against Lord Randolph Churchill's closure by a base majority project. No one—not even the *Times*—had supported it, and at least two hundred Conservatives had pledged themselves to vote against it regardless of consequences. Amongst these was our correspondent, the senior member for Oldham. So resolute a stand had the malcontents made that it was under the consideration of the Government to get over their scruples by finding office for some of the more prominent amongst them, when the opportunity arose, and amongst the selected few, as we understand, was the member for Oldham. But the letter which we published yesterday proves this, if it proves anything, that peace had not been restored within the walls of the Conservative Zion, even in the prospect of plenteousness within her palaces. The speech to the City Deputation, provoking the renewed protests of the *Standard*, intervened, and we believe it will be found when the whole truth is told that Lord Randolph Churchill had made himself more than ever an impossible person, at all events in the present state of his party. The spectacle must be bewildering to those who like the *Times* have fancied all along that Lord Randolph Churchill's dancings were upon thick ice which was in no danger of breaking up for years. But we have not all so misread the obvious facts of the situation, least of all has Lord Randolph Churchill himself misread them. He sees much further than the shrewdest men around him, and he is playing a deeper game than they. The *Times* may speak of his resignation as ill-timed and imprudent, but its inopportunity is the inopportunity of the man who with a certain confidence in his power to swim, jumps overboard when he suspects that the ship is about to strike upon the rock. There have all along been all the elements of dissolution in a Ministry composed as is the Ministry of Lord Salisbury. A *regime* dependent upon the co-operation of Lord Salisbury and the High Tories at the one end, and of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Rylands, and Mr. Jesse Collings at the other, could not last even if the Tory-Democratic bridge which Lord Randolph has been all this time trying to erect were a reality instead of the frailest of frail structures. It is indeed surprising that the breaking up should have come so soon. We might have anticipated that the allied forces would be broken up in the first rough encounter with the enemy, in which the auxiliaries would have learnt that it was easier to fight under the old flag. But not many can have suspected that the catastrophe would have come while the armies were in winter quarters, preparing to come out and do battle in the spring.

Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation may not be either so imprudent or so ill-timed as the *Times* thinks. He has found, in a refusal to embody in his Budget largely increased votes for the Army and Navy, ground upon which he may take his stand with the certainty of a very large measure of support. We have heard a good deal lately about the additions which Mr. Smith and Lord George Hamilton contemplate proposing in the military and naval expenditure, and we can see in Lord Randolph Churchill's declaration upon foreign policy the germ and the promise of his action at this juncture. We did not misrepresent him some weeks ago when we spoke of the reference to Eastern affairs in the Dartford speech as an adaptation of the teachings of the Manchester school to the changed circumstances of the time. In the transitional state of European polity he saw a reason for reconsidering conventional ideas as to the points at which our interests came in contact with continental problems. In such a situation the case for a lavish outlay upon armaments is sensibly diminished in cogency, and we shall not be surprised if in leading the attack upon it during the coming session he were to be supported by a powerful following on both sides of the House. Oddly enough no one has done so much by words, no one so much by acts, as the Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Conservative Prime Minister, to discredit the conventional way of looking at foreign affairs, and there must be not a few Conservative members, the representatives of the greater working class constituencies, who would be prepared to proclaim their assent to the new foreign policy by calling for a military and naval budget in consistence with it. As to the incontinent call for a Coalition Ministry, this must be interpreted rather as a confession of the impossibility of getting on without Lord Randolph Churchill than as an indication of the true solution of the problem of the hour. Lord Hartington was asked five months ago to be the Premier in a Coalition Cabinet. He saw that the task was impossible, and he declined it. Will he deem it more possible now, when the situation is changed only so far as that Lord Randolph Churchill is no longer inside the Cabinet, where he has done mischief to the men in office, but outside, where he can do more?

THE *Hindu Patriot* writes with no little biterness about the success of the "deep game" which the *Englishman* and its contemporaries have lately been playing for estranging the Mahomedans from their Hindu fellow-countrymen. It finds its consolation, however, in the obvious fact that the Mahomedan National Association do not represent the whole of their community, since a number of Mahomedan delegates from Behar will go to the Congress, while, as we know, the Mussulmans of Bombay will be adequately represented there. It is not easy to understand the jubilation which the Calcutta papers and subsequently the *Pioneer* have shown at what they rather too hastily speak of as a premonitory symptom of the break down of the Congress. Sir William Gregory's estimate of the excellences of our Mahomedan neighbours, and of the greater affinities between them and the English in India, should in truth forbid excessive satisfaction at their exclusion from an assembly in which they might exercise an influence on the side of sobriety and good sense. If the Mahomedans are all that Sir William Gregory says they are—and we do not think that he has spoken too highly of them as a whole—it is difficult to see who is to profit by their abstention from national movements.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS AT THE NATIONAL CONGRESS AT CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to read this morning the letter of your correspondent "Manu," who suggests that questions of social reform should not be tabooed from the programme of the Congress that is to meet in Calcutta next week, and that a lecture on the subject should be delivered there as one was given here at the last year's meeting in Bombay; and he also observes that it would be unpatriotic of the delegates to omit so important a question from their deliberations. I go further, however, and say that the omission would be suicidal, and that it is not enough to have a mere lecture on the subject as was done last time.

It would no doubt be urged that social questions would bristle up with serious differences of opinion, and would give rise to angry feelings which would interfere with that harmony which ought to characterise the proceedings of the Congress; but such a view is based on a misapprehension of the subject, and such a fear would moreover betray little fitness in the delegates to form a solemn National Congress. Hindu society has no constituted authority to regulate its affairs, and the old organisations of caste and punchayat, which once took some care of social questions are now effete and powerful only to prevent reform, but quite powerless to check abuses. It is not infant marriage and enforced widowhood alone that call for reform, though no doubt the giving up of the former, especially, would pave the way for a healthy education of girls, and by means of that education society cannot but gain in power. There are, however, many other customs, social and domestic—marriage expenses, for instance—which exercise an injurious influence on society, and which ought also not to be lost sight of. And if we are to progress at all, all these evils must come under the influence of educated opinion; and if any among the people are capable of efficiently acting as delegates of a National Congress politically, they ought to lead also in questions of social progress. Nay, more, it is by showing their fitness for the latter that they will succeed in the former. Lord Dufferin, while in Bombay, is reported to have asked a leading native gentleman a few questions in regard to the feasibility of representation in our Legislative Councils; and I challenge anybody to answer those questions satisfactorily, except on the basis of a simultaneous progress in social reform. If this be true in regard to Hindus alone, it is ten times more so when applied to the entire native community of India; these are, for instance, the religious feuds between Hindus and Moslems and Moslems and Parsis. Then there are the tribal jealousies (I leave alone individual men) which break out now and then and threaten to endanger great public movements and important common objects. The sulky attitude of the Bengal Moslems at the present moment itself is an instance. It is therefore clear that much real social progress must be made by each and all our communities before common political interests are perfectly understood and co-operation is rendered to secure them. Of course, I do not say that the one set of objects should be postponed for the other; but I do say that both ought to be worked for simultaneously. And for this purpose I would suggest not merely that the subject of social reform should be lectured upon at the Calcutta Congress, but that the delegates should freely and frankly talk among themselves as to what social evils are affecting society in their respective districts, what obstacles stand in the way of the Indian people heartily joining in support of national interest, whether in regard to politics, economics or the general administration; and lastly, what are the means by which these obstacles, whether based on ignorance, superstition, selfishness or false notions of pride and self-interest can best be removed. Some plan of action ought then to be agreed on, and practical efforts commenced to carry it out on the return of the delegates to their respective districts and provinces, the result to be noted and reported on at the next year's Congress. There need be no fuss, no long-winded address, and no undue publicity, but if such a course is quietly and earnestly followed for a few years, I venture to think that many an obstacle in the way of political reform would disappear.—Yours, &c.,

December 23. JAYADEVA.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

DURING the past few weeks there have been many distinguished visitors to the Towers of Silence, among them being the following:—

H. E. Countess of Dufferin.
Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly.
H. E. Lady Reay.
Lady Helen Blackwood.
The Duke and Duchess of Manchester.
The Duke d Tortonia.
The Earl of Rosebery.
Lord and Lady Wynford.
Professor Darmesteter.
Mr. M. Farquharson, M.P.
The Earl of Shaftesbury.
Sir Samuel W. Baker.
Mr. Paget Toynbee.
H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.
Count Kanitz.
Baron Von Nikisch Rosenegk.
Mr. H. Bartels, Imperial German Consul.
Count Wedel.
Sir Roper Lethbridge.
Sir Andrew Fairbairn.
Mr. Wm. Snodgrass, M.A., M.B.
Colonel C. Larking, Equerry to H. R. H. Duke of Connaught.
Colonel A. H. Paget, son of Lord Alfred Paget.
Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P.
Mr. Edward Tennant.

Most of them were received by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., and Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, secretary to the Parsee Punchayet Trust Funds. The visitors were only admitted into the compound, but by means of a model, the internal construction of the Towers, and the sanitary arrangements for disposal of dead bodies were explained by Mr. Nusserwanjee. They expressed their satisfaction with the clean and decent appearance of the place as well as with the sanitary precautions adopted by the Parsees in disposing of their dead.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the members of this Association was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, under the presidency of Mr. G. Cotton. There were present:—Messrs. A. J. Steiner (Volkart Brothers), J. C. Bushby (J. C. Bushby and Co.), M. R. Wyer and H. Wright (Wallace and Co.), N. S. Glazebrook (Lyon and Co.), F. Hooper (Gaddum, Bythell and Co.), J. Ward (Ralli Brothers), A. Breul (Breul and Co.), D. H. Glade (Glade and Co.), S. Kiddie, Vizbucandas Atmaram (Narandas Rajaram and Co.), D. Morris (F. Sanquet and Co.), J. Tintner (A. Blascheck and Co.), J. A. Cassels, Nathoobhoy Soorchund, Gokulbhoy Mulchund and Mr. Bucholtz.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the accounts, said it was very satisfactory to find that although the Association commenced the year with a debit balance they ended it with something to the good. It would be equally gratifying to the members to know that by the new rules which the Committee thought proper to enforce to prevent non-members using the Association-rooms without subscribing something towards their maintenance had also added to their income. He anticipated this would be a considerable source of income, and he took this opportunity of suggesting to the new committee that the money received from this source should be expended in giving greater accommodation to the members. The rooms might be very much more convenient, and he suggested that the committee might also consider the desirability of engaging other rooms for the use of the gentlemen meeting together and transacting business. For many years they had been in the habit of standing in the gateway at Colaba, one of the most inconvenient places that could possibly be found. He did not know why the members of the trade had such a liking for that spot, unless they fancied themselves on the flags. (Laughter.) The funds, he thought, would permit the committee to engage other rooms, remembering what they were receiving from non-members, and this would not only save themselves from a good deal of risk, but relieve the people from a considerable nuisance arising from the blocking up of the gateway at Colaba. The work of the Association had steadily increased. In 1879 there were only 91 arbitrations; in 1880 there were 184; in 1881, 430; in 1882, 592; in 1883, 669; in 1884, 1,131; in 1885, 781; and last year 1,120. (Applause.)

Mr. Breul seconded the motion, and the accounts were adopted.

The following were constituted the committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Hooper, Breul, Glazebrook Ward, Stuart, Glade, Tintner, Thacker and Spinner.

The Chairman next drew the attention of the meeting to the new classification of the Liverpool Association. There was, he said, a divided opinion as to whether any resolution should be passed at this meeting, some of the members thinking it better to leave things alone. By the rules of the Association he thought they were bound to make up standards in accordance with the Liverpool standards, and as standards had been sent out for the Oomrawati distinctions, the question arose whether they were not bound to make up standards in accordance with them, and in future hold their arbitrations and appeals on those standards. It was important that they should know very clearly what they had to do before commencing the new season. At present there seemed to be considerable difference of opinion as to what was meant by the Liverpool classifications, although he thought it pretty well understood that Oomrawati was to mean growths of long staple; Khandeish, growths of medium staple; and Belattee growths of short staple. In his opinion the Liverpool Association had been very unfortunate in the names they had given to these classes of cotton. All Oomrawati cotton, for example, was not necessarily long stapled, and as a matter of fact they knew a great deal of it was short staple. But the question arose what could be tendered against these different classifications. It would be well if something were fixed so that shippers and dealers might know what they might be doing. The move of the Liverpool Cotton Association was a very good one, and although it might put the trade to a little inconvenience at the start, it would eventually be of great benefit. Hitherto short staple and long staple Oomras had all been dealt with at very much the same price, but in consequence of the action of the Liverpool Association there was now a difference of some Rs. 20 per candy. That was not a very large percentage on the Bombay price, but it is a very large percentage on the price the cultivators realise in their own *gaum*. This movement on the part of the Association will have a tendency to encourage the cultivator to produce long staple cotton, whereas he has hitherto been able to get almost the same price for his short staple as for his long staple. If the proposed difference was made between the values of the two cottons, and he did not think it too much from the spinner's point of view, they would probably get back to the old Oomra descriptions and be saved a deal of the trouble and risk they were now put to. The best plan was to act in accordance with their rules and meet the Liverpool Association fairly in this measure, passing such resolutions as would enable them to make up standards in accordance with the Liverpool standards to hold our arbitrations and appeals upon in future. Any steps in this direction which will give the cultivator the real value for a good article could not but do the trade a great deal of good in the long run. For his own part he thought the Association should give this movement all the encouragement it could. The committee had had the subject under consideration, and most of those present were aware of the determination they had arrived at, but opinions differed as to what should be done. To go on in an indefinite way he did not think could be satisfactory to any one. If the Association was in a position to pass a resolution in accordance with the classifications sent out from Liverpool everybody would know what they were doing, and business would be concluded with greater ease than it possibly could be if they worked without any definite determination as to "what's what." (Hear, hear.) The chairman would not personally move any resolution, because there were several gentlemen present very much more interested in the question than himself and who knew a great deal more about it, but he decidedly thought the Association should discuss the question at this meeting. To leave it for the committee to deal with would entail considerable delay, and the decision arrived at by the new committee would have to be sanctioned by the general body. He would remind the members that they were under a promise to the Bremen Association to make up standards in accordance with the Liverpool standards.

Mr. Glazebrook remarked that the question of the Oomrawati standards had been more or less talked of during the last three months. In Liverpool there were three standards, Oomrawati or long staple, Khandeish or medium, and Belattee, which was really no staple at all. It was only right that they should do their best to conform with the working of the trades in Liverpool. He proposed "that from and after this date all the contracts for Oomra descriptions of cotton be made on the following standards:—Oomrawati will represent good-stapled Oomra descriptions; Khandeish will represent medium-stapled Oomra descriptions; Belattee will represent short-stapled Oomra descriptions; and that the committee be requested to make up standards in conformity with the above and corresponding with the Liverpool standards."

Mr. Wyer seconded the motion.

After some discussion the resolution was put to the vote. Six voted in its favour and six in the negative. The chairman gave his casting vote for the affirmative and declared the proposition carried.

TELEGRAMS.

RESIGNATION OF LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

A COALITION MINISTRY PROPOSED.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, THURSDAY.

Lord Randolph Churchill has resigned.

He objects to the increased armaments proposed by Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord George Hamilton, as leading to a large and unnecessary increase of taxation.

He is also at issue with his colleagues in regard to the carrying out of the Dartford programme.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, DEC. 23, 5-45 A.M.

Lord Randolph Churchill has tendered his resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons.

DEC. 23.

Lord Randolph Churchill declined to embody in his Budget the Army and Admiralty Estimates, which he regards as excessive and not required by the present condition of foreign affairs, and therefore resigned his seat in the Cabinet.

Another reason for his Lordship's resignation is that he is discontented with the legislative programme of the Cabinet for the next Session.

The *Times* in discussing the matter considers Lord Randolph's step ill-timed and imprudent, and advises that a Coalition Cabinet be formed with Lord Hartington as leader of the House of Commons.

THE MASSACRE AT AMBADU.

PARIS, DEC. 23.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a letter received from Aden in which the writer charges English agents on the Somali Coast with having incited the massacre of the captain and seven of the crew of the French war-vessel Pengouin at Ambadu in November last, alleging that the French had designs of annexing the country belonging to the Somali natives.

THE SNOW-FALL IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

BRINDISI, DEC. 25.

A heavy fall of snow has blocked the lines of the Swiss, Northern and Central German Railways, and has caused the stoppage of the mails for two days.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 23.

A sharp action took place on the 21st near Myingyan. Colonel Woodward, of the Munster Fusiliers, attacked Moung Thouk Khan, and carried the position after fifteen minutes' fighting. Six Europeans were wounded and one killed. Fifty of the insurgents were killed and many wounded.

Hla Oo has opened negotiations for surrender. Mr. Colquhoun has been instructed to promise him his life.

The Ruby Mines column has advanced within a short distance of the Mines without encountering any further opposition. The head men appeared and expressed their friendship.

A strong column assembles on the 15th January at Hleindet, to march to Tounghoo, with the object of establishing friendly relations with the natives, and to support the civil authorities.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DEC. 23.

Messrs. Gangadhar Rao Chittnavis, Gopal Hurry Bapu Rao Dada and Abdul Aziz have left this for Calcutta, to attend the National Congress as delegates from Nagpur.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 23.

The troops in garrison will parade to-morrow morning to hear the proclamation appointing the Hon. Mr. Bourke Governor.

This year's annual meeting of the Theosophical Society promises to be the largest ever held. A large new Council Hall and Oriental Library will be opened on the occasion

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 17th instant, arrived here at 4 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Titania, from Hongkong, left here this evening for Bombay.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera 3⅞

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 71¼

4½ per cent. „ 73¾

3 per cent. Consols for account 100¼

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 100¼

4½ per cent. French Rentes 110¼

Bar Silver 46

A MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY appointed by Government, assembled at the Fort Police Court on Wednesday, to investigate the circumstances connected with the collision in the harbour between the s.s. King Arthur and the s.s. Zuari, which took place last Saturday morning. From the evidence of the pilot, Mr. Speller who was in charge of the King Arthur, it appeared that he only saw the mast-head light of the Zuari, when he was southward of the Sunk Rock Light, two points on his starboard bow. Seeing another light he conjectured it was a buggalow, and blew two blasts of his whistle to warn her to keep out of his way. It was not till she was a cable from him that he discovered she was at seamer by her funnel and several dim lights in a cabin. He saw no side lights and ported his helm, going full speed astern; but the steamer shot right across the bows of the King Arthur from port to starboard and was struck amidships. He accounted for the collision by the Zuari coming on the wrong side of the channel and starboarding across the bows of the King Arthur. The captain of the Zuari in his examination said he saw the green light of the King Arthur only, and was intending to pass green to green when the collision took place. He attributed the accident to the King Arthur's showing only one green light and rounding on the Zuari. He denied he had got into a boat to save himself.

THE P. and O. Company have been advised by their Agent at Suez, that a notice has been issued by the Minister of Finance, Egypt, stating that on and after 1st January the rupee will only be received in that country at piastris tariff 5½=1s. ½d.

THE Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, M.A., Acting Archdeacon, will take over charge of Kirkee from the Rev. J. H. T. Blunt on being relieved of the Chaplaincy of Poona.

LIEUT.-COL. J. G. FAGAN has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa during the absence of Mr. Harrison on leave. Lieutenant Colonel Fagan will exercise the powers of a first-class magistrate

MR. J. B ALCOCK has been appointed to be a first grade Assistant Judge, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Shikarpore, during the absence of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, and Mr. A. Shewan to be third grade Assistant Judge, continuing to act as Under-Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Educational Departments, and Secretary to the Legislative Council, during the absence of Mr. Batty. These appointments take effect from the late of Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire's promotion to be First Assistant Collector.

THE official account of the tour of H. E. the Governor in Kathiawar, including the investiture of the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, appears in the form of a notification in the *Government Gazette.*

IT is officially notified that the arc of visibility of the Occulting Light, Obstruction Point, Perim Island, will be North 42 deg., West through West to South 26 deg. East mag., from the 1st February, and that a white light is now exhibited at Bulhar, visible in every direction seaward, within eight miles.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 21st inst:—"Slight rain in parts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country. Standing crops slightly damaged by rain and blight in parts of Ahmednagar and Bijapur, but in good condition elsewhere. Fever in parts of twelve, cattle-disease in parts of ten, and small-pox in parts of two districts."

THE Pnplic Service Commission will leave Lahore probably on Monday or Tuesday next, but the exact date depends upon the state of business. Meantime a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Quinton, Mr. Stewart, and Sye Ahmed, leaves for Allahabad immediately in order to prepare the ground for the arrival of the main body.

THE Government of India is determined to prevent too large a drain of the Hyderabad Exchequer. Some months ago it refused to sanction a bonus of Rs. 5,000 to Mr. A. G. Dunlop, the Inspector-General of Revenue, for the exceptional services he had rendered in the discovery of the Sanad frauds. It has made a similar refusal in regard to a proposal to present Colonel Dobbs with Rs. 2,000 in recognition of his services as President of the Education Commission which sat two years ago.

IT is reported in Kashmir that a draft scheme for rhe constitution of a council to take charge of the affairs of the State has been drawn up by the Resident, Mr. Plowden. In the event of its becoming an accomplished faca Dewan Luchman Dass, the present Chief Minister, would presumably be President of the Council.

IT is understood that the death sentence upon Private Dumphy, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, at Nasirabad, is to be commuted, presumably, to penal servitude for life.

THE Government of the Straits Settlements are in difficulties in the matter of a satisfactory survey, and recently applied to the Government of India for the services of an experienced officer to assist them. As no officer on the active list could be spared, the Government offered the work to Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, late Deputy Surveyor-General, who since his retirement continues to reside in India. Mr. Hennessey, however, has declined the service.

THE Hon. A. R. Scoble has charge of a smal Bill to amend section 312 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court at Fort William, it appears, have represented that, as the law at present stands, owing to the numerous absences from Calcutta of gentlemen whose names are on the special jury list, and to the necessity of excusing special jurors from attendance on sufficient grounds, it is found necessary to summon the same gentlemen very frequently, to their manifest inconvenience and to serious interference with their business avocations. A Bill to amend the Code having thus become necessary, the opportunity has been taken to cure a defect which has been noticed by the Government of Bombay in the definition of the expression "Officer in charge of a Police station."

THE arrangements for the future administration of the island of Perim, which was recently formally annexed to the British Empire, has been decided upon by the Governor-General in Council. The administration of civil justice has been vested in the Court of the Resident at Aden. The Resident and the Assistant Residents will exercise the same powers in regard to suits originating or relating to Perim as they now do in regard to those affecting Aden. Plaints and applications in civil cases may be presented either direct to the Court of the Resident at Aden or the Assistant Political Resident in charge of Perim, who will then note the date of presentation and forward it to the Court of the Resident. Plaints and applications may also be forwarded by post to the Resident, who will decide as to whether a case should be determined by him or by the Assistant Resident. The Assistant Resident in charge of Perim exercises the jurisdiction and powers of a Small Cause Court Judge.

THE Maharajah of Travancore will visit Bombay about the middle of February.

THE Finance Committee met for the last time on Monday. The reductions which the Committee has finally agreed to recommend are very considerable. It is to be hoped that the Committee's Note on the Simla allowances will be published without delay. There can be no doubt that the sincerity of the Government in regard to the reduction of expenditure will be judged by the economies effected under this head, and the sooner the verdict of the Committee in the matter is known the better it will be for all concerned.

ON Monday the second girder of the Hughli Bridge was moved out into position from the Naihati side, thus completing the heavy work of the structure. The girder is 420 feet long, and 1,502 tons in weight. The movement of this enormous mass of iron work was effected without the slightest hitch, and in the space of about an hour. The work was witnessed by the Lieutenant Governor and a large party who proceeded to the spot on board the Port Commissioner's steamer Buckland. The following telegram was despatched to Mr. Bradford Leslie, the engineer of the bridge, who is now at Colombo:—"Monday, 20th December, 10-45. On behalf of the Government of India I have the pleasure of offering to yourself and staff hearty congratulations on the successful erection of the Hughli Bridge." The total length of this splendid bridge is 1,200 feet, and it comprises three spans, the central one resting on two piers, which are sunk to a depth of 90 feet below the high-water level. This is the first cantilever bridge that has been completed in India, and takes rank, among structures of the kind, as a work of the first magnitude.

IT is understood that the Viceroy is in favour of the Queen's Jubille being celebrated in Calcutta and throughout India, in the cold season. The probable date will be either the 9th or 16th of February.

THE Madras Government has called upon the local Accountant-General to prepare a statement for submission to the India Office, showing the number of persons who have accompanied ehe Government to the hills during the past five years, and showing also in detail the cost of the migration.

THE trade between India and Australia certainly does not show any tendency to increase, for in 1882-83 it was 2·02 per cent. of the whole volume of Indian trade; in 1883 84 it had fallen to 1·99 per cent.; in 1884-85 to 1·66 per cent.; and in 1885-86 it was only 1·03 per cent. The falling off is stated to be due to a large decrease in the importation of copper to this country, there being an increase in horses and coal as well as a slight increase in flour. The decrease in the exports is almost entirely due to a large falling off in gunny bags.

MADRAS furnishes a remarkable instance of longevity. On Saturday there passed away at her residence in North Black Town, Mrs. Ursula Lucy Bachelor, who was born at Tranquebar in the year 1780, and was consequently 106 years of age. Though she had exceeded the allotted span of life by so many years, she enjoyed remarkably good health up to within a few days of her health and preserved the use of her faculties to the last. She was able to move about her house with tolerable ease, with the aid of a stick, and her eye-sight was remarkably good. The *Madras Mail* says she "had lost all her teeth, but extraordinary to relate, fine sharp teeth were beginning to grow, the points being quite visible. Her hair had become quite grey many years ago, and, strange to say, it latterly began to turn black again." She accidently tripped a few days ago, while crossing a room, and hurt her knee, which caused her to be confined to bed. She gradually sank, and passed away quietly on Sunday evening. She married a soldier, and had fourteen children, two of whom survive her—one son and one daughter. The youngest of her children, Isaac Batchelor, is now in Madras. He belonged to the old East Indian Artillery Company, and has been enjoying his pension for over twenty years. He is employed in the service of the Madras Railway Company in the Locomotive Department. He is 56 years of age. Ten of the deceased's children died unmarried. The old lady had 16 grand-children, 33 great-grand children, and 9 great-great grand children.

COLONEL C. J. SMITH, R.E., the Consulting Engineer for Railways, has left Madras for Calcutta, where he will confer with Sir Theodore Hope, prior to personally laying before the Supreme Government all information that may be required in connection with the various railway extensions in Southern India, proposals for which are now mature and are before Government. One of the principal projects in connection with Colonel Smith's visit is that of the proposed line to Bezwada, the immediate construction of which has been directed by the Secretary of State, as one of its chief objects is to develope the Singareni coal fields, so that the outturn may be utilised for fuel purposes for locomotive engines by the railways instead of the very large quantities of coal now being imported for this purpose. In this connection the subject of improving the Buckingham Canal as far as Bezwada, and the removal of existing drawbacks, is to be discussed upon the lines indicated by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in a note by him recently submitted to Government.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJORS H. T. BULKLEY and M. F. Coussmaker have been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonels on the completion of twenty-six years' service.

MAJOR A. F. FLETCHER, R.A., Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, has been appointed to be Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, in succession to Colonel H. McLeod, R.A., who has been appointed Inspector-General of Ordnance, and Lieutenant E. S. F. Walker, R.A., has been appointed to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, *vice* Lieutenant L. G. Watkins, R.A., who is Officiating as Commissary of Ordnance.

LIEUT. J. O. MENNIE, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer 30th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE services of Lieut. R. W. Preston, S.C., 9th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

THE *Standard*, according to a London telegram, states that the new Army Warrant will probably abolish second Lieutenant-Colonelcies and modify the existing system of compulsory retirements.

MAJOR-GENERAL DRAYSON, in his "Experiences of a Woolwich Professor," singles out three of his former pupils for special praise as workers—namely, the late Prince Louis Napoleon, the Duke of Connaught, and Sir Frederick Roberts.

FROM and after 1st April 1887 havresacks will cease to be an article of equipment and will become an article of clothing. They will be supplied by the Superintendent of Army Clothing, to whom all demands and correspondence in connection therewith should be sent. Those at present in Ordnance store at stations other than Presidency towns will be retained until absorbed through compliance (in communication with the Superintendent of Army Clothing) with requisitions from Commanding Officers under the clothing regulations. Havresacks in Ordnance store at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras will be transferred to the Clothing Department from the above-mentioned date. The word "havresacks" will be expunged from all equipment tables wherever it occurs.

PROBATIONERS for the Indian Staff Corps, appointed from the Royal Artillery and British or Native Infantry to Native Cavalry regiments, will be reported on by Officers Commanding the regiments to which they are attached as to their fitness for service with Cavalry six months after joining their appointments. If then reported fit for permanent employment with Cavalry, they will be attached for a period of four months during the cold season to a British Cavalry regiment for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in equitation, in the use of the carbine, sword, and lance, and to complete, as far as possible, their Cavalry training generally. Should there be no British Cavalry regiment at the station where the officers are serving, they will be sent at their own expense to the nearest station where one is quartered. Full Staff pay of their appointments will be passed for a period not exceeding four months on the condition that no extra expense will be thereby caused to the State.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by the Duchess, H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, Lieut.-Colonel M. F. Cavaye, Military Secretary, Col. Beecher, Private Secretary, Col Larking, Equerry to the Duke, Dr. Keith and Major Hannay, A.-D.-C., left here from the Byculla Railway station at 11 o'clock last night by the ordinary passenger train for Poona. Their Royal Highnesses travelled in the Governor's saloon carriage which was attached to the train. Captains Hamilton and Herbert, Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, were at the station to see the Duke and his suite off. The usual guard of honour and the attendance of heads of departments were dispensed with. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the saluting battery this morning announcing the departure.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following is the result of "E" Company's competition for the "Bayley Shield" shot for at Coorla yesterday:—

Names.	150 yds.	300 yds.	700 yds.	Total.
Sergt. D. Sharp	25	24	21	70
Vol. G. B. Stacey	25	18	25	68
Vol. H. Knight	25	19	24	68
Cr.-Sergt. W. F. Melvin	27	20	20	67
Vol. L. Crowley	22	25	19	66
Lce.-Corpl. W. Chitts	25	15	21	61
Corpl. W. Lane	23	18	19	60
Sergt. J. H. Prescott	22	14	22	58
Corpl. T. Thomas	20	20	17	57
Lieut. G. Lund	21	8	14	43
				618

POPULAR RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

ON Wednesday Mr. J. Lambert handed over charge of the Goods Department at the Wari Bunder Station, G. I. P. Railway, to Mr. G. H. Hubbard. In the evening there was a large gathering of railway employés and others at the station, when Mr. Lambert was presented with an address by the carting agents. The address referred in warm terms of eulogy to the manner in which the official had performed the duties of his office, and to his tact, judgment and amiability which had endeared him to all who came in contact with him. Mr. Lambert, who is now going to take up another high appointment in the head office of the Goods Superintendent, returned thanks in suitable terms for the cordial address that was presented to him. On this interesting occasion, Mr. Hubbard, Goods Traffic Inspector, was asked to preside. Mr. Hubbard, who returned from home by last mail, is another popular railway official, for whom his Parsee employes had performed a *Jasan* or thanksgiving ceremony, some months ago, when he went to England for a change after his recovery from a dangerous illness. Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee placed garlands of flowers round the necks of Mr. Lambert and Mr. Hubbard, at the conclusion of the proceedings, and Mr. Pilcher proposed three cheers for them, which were most heartily given.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain J. P Hassell, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Forsyth

Mr Tomlinson

Mr A Warrener

Mr R Clarke

Mr C Ramsdon.

FOR VENICE.

Mr Mirza Ahmed Khan

Moyed Doolmaulk & friend

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J Cooper

Mr Bannatyne

Mr Fox.

THE FATAL COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF THE S. S. ZUARI.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, the Marine Court sitting on the collision between the s. s. King Arthur and the s. s. Zuari, which took place in the harbour last Saturday morning, resumed its inquiry into the circumstances attending the accident.

The Court consisted of Mr. Cooper, president, Staff Commander J. E. Tully, of H. M. S. Bacchante, and Captain O. R. Young, of the s. s. St. Bernard, Captain G. Windsor, of the s. s. Accomac and Captain W. Saunders of the s. s. Inchgarvie. The latter gentlemen were additional assessors appointed by the Court.

Mr. Little, Solicitor to Government, conducted the inquiry on behalf of Government, Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Chalk, appeared for the owners and captain of the s.s. Zuari, and Mr. Burder, represented the owners and captain of the s.s. King Arthur.

The examination by Mr. Little of Mirza Ibrahim, captain of the s.s. Zuari, was continued. He said: My mast head light is 20 feet above the upper deck, which is about 11 or 12 feet above the water.

Where do you carry your side lights?—On the upper deck above the rails, about a foot above them, and abreast the foremast. Cocoanut oil is used in them.

What sort of lights were they? Had they any board protections?—Yes. They were passed when the ship received her last certificate.

Had you any lights on the main deck?—Yes, white lights and lanterns. We had no electric lights, as the machine was out of order. There was a light in the cabin and one in the bath-room. Beside the three regulation lights, there was a white light fastened at the stern.

Did you observe your masthead and side lights that night, yourself?—Yes, I saw them trimmed at midnight, and they were burning brightly.

Was there anything on the steamer that might have caused obstruction to your side and masthead lights?—No, none.

What orders did you give to the man at the wheel after leaving Kennery?—I told the seacunnie to steer north. There were five degrees easterly deviation on the north course, I made an allowance for that deviation, and still gave the north course. When I gave that order, the Sunk Rock Light was right ahead of me.

Did you give any orders to the seacunnie then?—I steered for the light, and from time to time gave him orders to keep on the light, on the course I gave him.

But to what time did you keep that course?—Until I came close up to the Sunk Rock Light.

Before you altered that course, had you seen the lights of the outgoing steamer?—While I was on the same course I saw a white light on my starboard side.

What did you think that light was?—I thought it belonged to some large ship, but I could not tell how she was going.

How long after that did you see the green light.—Within half a minute I saw the green light, and then knew she was going out. The lights appeared at a distance from the Sunk Rock Light.

Did you alter your course when you saw the green light?—No.

What light did you show to that steamer's green?—I showed my green light to her.

How long after that did you alter your course?—I did not alter my course at all. I only blew my whistle.

I don't think you understand me.—Yes, when I saw the green light I blew my whistle twice, and told the seacunnie to put the wheel to port.

What where the lights you saw when you gave this order?—The bright and green lights of the steamer.

Why did you give that order?—Because I wanted to keep my green light with the other green light.

The President: I don't think he has understood it.

Mr. Little: I think he has. Well, when you gave that order, did you see it carried out?

Witness: Yes.

The President: May I put one question? Well, by directing your steamer to port, how would it have taken you with regard to the other?

Witness showed with two models the respective positions of the steamers by that change.

Witness: On that course the Sunk Rock Light was not even a quarter of a point on my starboard bow.

Did you see the Dolphin Light at all, and was it on the left or on the right of the Sunk Rock Light?—I saw it slightly to my right of the light.

Did you give any other order to the seacunnie before the collision took place?—No.

And at the time of the collision were you still going to port?—Yes, I heard two whistles from the outgoing steamer in answer to two blasts of my whistle. I then gave the order to the seacunnie to port.

What other orders did you give before you struck?—When the other steamer came quite close I gave orders to the engineer to stand by; this was after I had ported.

Up to that time were you going full-speed ahead?—Yes, at a speed of seven or eight knots. I gave no other orders to the engine room.

Well, then, at the time of the collision the engines were going full speed ahead?—No; I was going astern. I just then gave the order, that was when the other steamer came quite close, to go full speed astern. I saw the red light of the King Arthur two or three seconds before the collision, and then rang the telegraph to full speed astern.

What was the position of the other steamer when you saw her masthead light? It was always on your starboard side, but how many points?—It appeared to be approaching more to my side.

Mark in the chart the place where the collision took place? Had you passed the Sunk Rock Light?—No; it was my intention after seeing the green light of the steamer to pass between it and the Sunk Rock Light. At the time of collision my head was N. ¼ W. My steamer went off her course hardly a ¼ of a point after I ported, and just before the collision.

How do you account for the collision taking place?

Witness: Because when the out-going steamer showed her red light, she turned round to starboard.

What is the meaning of two blasts of the whistle?—It means I am directing my course to port. We were struck on the starboard side, abaft the foremast, and between the green light and the head of the forward boat. The collision listed my steamer to port, and through the breach the water poured in; the sea also came in over the port side.

As regards the wheel where were you standing all this time?—I was standing on the starboard side in front of the wheel. The mate was two or three feet directly in front on my right. There were two lookouts, one on each bow. They reported the white and the green lights and also the red light. It was a clear moonlight night. The out-coming steamer was a mile or three-quarters when I saw her green light off me first.

Examined by Mr. Burder: I would say the wheel is distant from the funnel about 15 or 20 feet: we were struck abaft the rigging of the foremast.

How near the funnel?—About 3 or 4 feet in front, quite close to forward of the engine-room.

Now tell me exactly when you were standing on the starboard side of the wheel, how was it you saw the red light of the steamer which collided with you in front of your funnel?—I saw the red light instantaneously the collision took place, not a second elapsed. She came on me at right angles.

What are the names of the look outs?—Goolam Hoosain and Fakir. They came on duty at midnight. Hirar is the name of the man who was at the wheel, and he came on at 12. After leaving Kennery I steered by the compass, but I kept the Sunk Rock Light right ahead.

How do you know yours had a variation of five degrees; can you test a compass?—I can.

By what means?—By the amplitude of the sun and the bearings of the stars.

Now how had you tested your compass?—By the amplitude of the sun and the bearings of the stars. I do this after every one or two trips. The last time I did so was during the last trip, on my way to Goa, leaving Aguado, I tested it on a north course by the Polar star. I entered this in a book.

Well, if we raise the ship and get the book, will we find this deviation entered in it?—Yes. That is if you raise it; it is impossible, and the water will have spoilt it.

Why did you, when about a mile off, feel anxious to port your helm to show your green light?—In order to show my green light and pass green to green. Going to port put me towards the Sunk Rock Light.

How did that put you on that light?—It put it a little on my starboard bow.

How then could you also see the Dolphin Light on your starboard bow?—I was then N. ¼ N.

The President: But there is no such point on the compass.

Witness (correcting himself): N. ¼ W.

And that was the course you kept ever since you passed Kennery?—No.

Well, then, when did you change your course?—Not until I saw the outgoing steamer's green light.

Then how did you see the Dolphin Light?—I did see it a degree or two degrees on my starboard bow before I went to port.

Where did you see it after you went to port?—Immediately after I went to port the collision took place, all was confusion, and I did not see it.

Why did you whistle?—To pass green to green.

Do you always whistle when seeing an outgoing steamer's green light?—I do in order to ascertain how she is going.

Do you consider it dangerous to pass green to green and necessary to whistle?—There is no danger, but it is better to whistle in order that the other steamer may not alter her course and come closer. My boats were on chocks on the deck.

Were your boats ready?—I got one ready immediately after the collision. I had no time to get the others ready, as I had to look after the passengers and send them aboard the other steamer.

Was that boat lowered in the water?—It was not lowered but left hanging on its davits.

Mr. Russell here submitted that there was no question as to the behaviour of the captain. He took it that the inquiry had to decide if there was any breach of any regulations, the Court had not to decide as to whether the captain committed a cowardly act or steamed away, and left a disabled ship without assistance. It was not relevant as there was no allegation to that effect.

Mr. Burder: I wish to make the allegation. The captain is thoroughly incompetent, and as soon as the collision took place, he ran for his boats to save himself, and didn't bother about the others.

The President observed that Mr. Burder had a right to ask the question what the witness did when the accident occured. He did not himself think it was relevant.

Mr. Burder: Where did you stand after the collision?—I was between the telegraph and the wheel close to the bow of the King Arthur? The bow of the King Arthur was not close to me.

What did you do to assist the passengers?—I did all I could to send the passengers over my boats' awning on to the King Arthur.

Did you hear any one call for you, the captain or the mate or the serang?—I did not. I was very busy helping the passengers who were making a great noise. I did not know where my mate was. I gave orders to my crew to look after the passengers.

When did you see your mate?—While the steamer was going down. He was swimming.

Was he swimming or clinging to the same boat you were clinging to?—No, he was clinging to a box.

And you were clinging to a boat?—No; I was taken up in the water clinging to a bench.

Were there two engineers clinging to the same bench, as you call it?—No, they were clinging to a boat.

Now, why didn't you go on board the King Arthur after all the passengers were taken on board?—I went below to see if any one was left behind.

Did she go down while you were below?—No; I was on deck when she went down.

Did you see the captain of the King Authur or his serang when they went on board the Zuari after all the passengers had gone?—No; nor did I hear them hailing.

Did you see your mate after all the passengers had left?—No; nor did I see two of my engineers there. I saw them in the water clinging to a boat.

Well, then, you and your mate, the two engineers and a passenger were picked out of the water?—Yes.

Well then you all must have been on board when the ship went down?—Before the steamers parted these men were at their posts working. They must have been there.

Mr. Russell: What has this to do with the question before the Court? I submit it is irrelevant.

Mr. Burder: It is to show the general incompetence of the captain. The first thing he did was to run for his boat. You say you saw one body below; will you swear there were not four?—The ship was going down fast. I saw one body and then went on deck aft.

You say you had 50 life buoys, did you give any of them to any of the passengers?—They were all there, 52 of them tied to the rails. I could not give them, as I was helping the passengers on board.

Did any one else give them?—I did not see any one do so?

Then beyond attempting to help the passengers on board the King Arthur, you did nothing else to save life, as lowering your boats, &c?—I could not, as two of the boats were on the side where the steamer struck, and I was passing the passengers over the awnings.

What was the rate of your full-speed?—Seven or eight knots an hour. I have not allowed for the flood tide.

What speed would she go at the highest pressure of steam?—The highest pressure of steam of the Zuari is 95 lbs., but the usual pressure is 75 lbs.

What brought you to the Sunk Rock Light if you followed your proper usual course?—If I had passed between Kennery and Koondery, I would have been about three-quarter of a mile to the eastward of the Sunk Rock Light. At night we pass on the west of the Kennery, and then we cannot pass three-quarter of a mile to the east of the Sunk Rock Light.

Mr. Russell: You and the chief members of your crew were the last to leave the ship?—Yes. I could have left when the other passengers left. The Zuari is a new ship and so are her lights. If the King Arthur had kept on the course she was following when I first saw her green light, there would have been no collision. Just before the collision she appeared rounding on me very fast. I never had an accident of any sort before. I am still in Mr. Shepherd's employment.

The President: It would be a very hard thing to turn him out before his case is finished. (Laughter.)

Mr. Little: Had the passenger tickets been collected before you got to Kennery?

Witness: Yes, on leaving Ratnagiri. I keep no bench or bed near the wheel to lie on.

Commander Fully: Where was the boat to which the engineers were clinging.

Witness: About 4 or 5 fathoms from the steamer.

Was that the one you had got ready?—Yes.

The President: How came this boat into the water?

Witness: It floated off the steamer as she was going down. They got into it and it capsized by the suction. This is what they told me. I only saw them sitting on the keel.

The President: This is I think a suitable time to adjourn the inquiry till after the vacation.

The Court will then meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 3rd January.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 21st instant:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 20th, 3 feet 6 inches against 4 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Kharif harvesting almost completed. Fever in twelve and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice and in bajri in Karachi 24, 30, and 32, and Mirpur Batoro 46 and 42 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Rabi sowings continue. Cattle-disease in one and small-pox in four talukas. Weather cloudy. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 20, 24½ and 39; Larkhana 20, 28 and 42; and Sukkur 20, 26 and 44 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting still in progress in some talukas; rabi cultivation good. River at Kotri on 20th, 3 feet 6 inches against 4 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever in nine and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat 25, jowari 40, bajri 37, rice white 20 and red 28 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops flourishing. Rain threatening. Slight cattle-disease in Thal and Kashmor Talukas. Wheat 26, rice 20, bajri 40 and jowari 41 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi crops promising. One case of cholera in city fatal. Wheat 32 and bajri 33 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi and kharif crops good; kharif harvest commenced in Dohad. Fever throughout the district; slight cattle-disease in Dohad. Bajri 32, wheat 23 and maize 67 pounds.

Kaira.—Standing crops in good condition. Slight fever in Matar and Nadiad Talukas. Bajri 36, wheat 25¼ and rice 22½ pounds.

Broach.—Rabi sowings now completed; standing crops in good condition. Slight fever in Amod and Jambusar Talukas. Rice 21, bajri 29 and jowari 32 pounds.

Surat.—Crops healthy. Fever, cough and small-pox in Bardoli, and fever in Mandvi. Jowari 36 and nagli 46 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather cool and pleasant. Light showers in eleven talukas, varying from 7 cents to 1 inch 20 cents. Reaping of kharif crops over; rabi crops good. Fever in seven talukas. Wheat 30 pounds 6 tolas, and bajri 45 pounds 8 tolas.

Nasik.—Kharif reaping and rabi sowing nearly completed; kharif thrashing commenced in some places. Public health generally good. Wheat 25¼, bajri 33 9-10, and rice 17 17-20 pounds per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature *nil* on 15th and 16th, 2° cool on 17th, rose to 3° warm on 18th, and gradually fell to 1° cool on 21st. Vapour in air excessive on 15th and 18th, and normal on all other days. Wind normal.

Thana.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi nearly completed. Fever in six talukas and cattle-disease in two. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 20th instant).—Slight fever in Alibag, Pen, Panvel and Roha Talukas; cattle-disease in all the talukas except Pen. Sowing of rabi still continues. Rice 2nd sort 24 pounds 20 tolas, and tur dal 2nd sort 20 pounds 5 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Winter sowing nearly completed. Slight fever in three and cattle-disease in five talukas; general health good. Nagli 18-64, vari 16-64 and rice 12.

Poona.—Light showers in Junnar, Indapur, Sirur and Maval Talukas. Rabi crops in good condition. Public health generally good. Bajri 42 and jowari 60 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain chiefly in south; late heavy rain destructive to farmers on river sides in Shevgaon, where sheep and grain have been washed away, but generally beneficial in other places. Bajri average 54 and jowari 68 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Barsi 1 inch 66 cents, Madha 1 inch 2 cents, Kormala 1 inch 90 cents, Pandharpur 4 cents, Sangola 10 cents, and Malsiras 1 inch 9 cents. Cotton crop very inferior; other kharif crops pretty good; rabi crops generally doing well. Public health good. Jowari 71 1-6 and bajri 51 2-5 pounds.

Satara.—Rabi crops not injured much by rain. Public health very good. Bajri 45-17 and jowari 50-4.

Bijapur.—Rain in Indi 2 inches 10 cents, Sindgi 20 cents Bagevadi 1 inch, Bagalkot 3 inches 19 cents, Badami 23 cents, and Hungund 53 cents. Kharif harvest in progress; rabi crop generally good; linseed, cotton and tur suffering from blight in places. Cattle-disease in Indi, slight ague and fever in Badami. Jowari 65 and bajri 56 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 15 cents, total 40 inches 41 cents; elsewhere from 1 inch 95 cents at Sampgaon to 11 cents at Khanapur. Reaping of jowari and bajri nearly completed; rabi crops doing well. Jowari 49 and bajri 53 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain in Mugud 10, Hubli 30, Bankapur 3, Navalgund 73, Mundargi 20, and Ron 29 cents, and Nargund 1 inch. Harvesting of rice and jowari in progress; cotton crops generally good, except in Nargund and Mundargi; wheat generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Kod; fever in some talukas. Jowari 59½ and rice 24½ pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain in Siddapur 27 cents, Mundgod and Yellapur 18, Haliyal 22, and Supa 45 cents. Rice and betelnut harvest continue above Ghats. Fever in four and slight cattle-disease in five talukas. Rice common Karwar and district average 12½ sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—General health fair; measles in Gondal, Jetpur and Porbandar. Early crops all brought in grain yard; late crops in good condition. Wheat 25, bajri 24 and jowari 35 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold; health good. Cotton good. Bajri 33, jowari 36, and wheat 28 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health generally fair; cattle-disease in Dehgam. Operations of rabi sowing and kharif harvest in progress. Bajri 33, wheat 18 and rice 22 pounds.

THE *STANDARD* AND LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

THE announcement of Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation gives some imputance to an article in the *Standard* of the 24th of November, in which the Democratic character of his Democratic Toryism is severely handled. The Conservative paper says:—

> At a time when the Foreign Policy of Lord Salisbury is doing so much for the credit of the Conservatives abroad, it is peculiarly unfortunate that the domestic policy of Lord Randolph Churchill should be doing little less to discredit the Conservatives at home. Yet it is worse than useless to shut our eyes to the fact that such must inevitably be the effect of addressing great public bodies in the way the Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed the Metropolitan Board and the Corporation of London last Thursday. We are not now referring to the actual errors by which his whole argument was vitiated, and which were sufficiently exposed in our article of yesterday morning. We refer to the general drift of his remarks, and to the imputations which, in the best Radical style, he was pleased to cast upon what he called the "propertied classes," as distinct from those who live by daily labour. He professed to be of opinion that the "propertied classes" were in favour of retaining the Coal Dues because forsooth! the impost brought some relief to themselves at the expense of their poorer fellow-citizens. Now to say nothing of the fact that the Coal Dues do nothing of the kind, it is not from the lips of a Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer that we look for such language as this. If the unfortunate owners of property are to be bullied by Conservative Finance Ministers as well as by Radical ones the prospect before them is gloomy indeed. The City of London has been faithful to the Conservative cause through evil report and good report for very many years. The Metropolitan Boroughs have contributed largely to place the Government where it is. London is now represented in the House of Commons by some sixty members, and of these about fifty are Conservatives. Nor is this all. What was one of the most influential forces at work in the last General Election, and in the previous one in turning this vast population to Conservatism? Was it notoriously the designs that were entertained by the late Government on the old Constitution of the City of London in spite of the efficiency with which it has lately been administered? Did not the present Ministry come into office morally pledged to the support of institutions which had been wantonly and capriciously attacked? And what, then, are we to think of a member of that Ministry who takes the opportunity of declaring that the Metroplis must be held to be in a worse position than other great towns in maintaining her rights and privileges, because her government is not representative? It was not for Lord Randolph Churchill we maintain, to throw this reproach in her teeth. These sneers at the propertied classes and at the great Corporation of the City of London might come very well from politicians who live by setting class against class, the poor against the rich, and the ruled against the rulers. But they sound strangely in the mouth of one who owes his present elevation to the disgust which such tactics had inspired in the great body of the English public—that public who supported the Conservative Party in the hope that they would at last have a Government of the old Constitutional character, whose members would not stoop to be demagogues. Whenever Lord Randolph Churchill has spoken in this strain before, we have given him the benefit of the doubt, if doubt was possible; but his reyly to the Deputation on Thursday admits of none whatever, and the Conservative Party will begin to be afraid that on previous occasions they have judged him with an excess of charity.
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> Of the comments on his speech at Dartford, Lord Randolph Churchill had no reason to complain. It was pointed out by more than one of his critics that the programme which he then announced was quite capable of being interpreted in a perfectly Conservative sense. The reform of county government, the extention of allotments, and other measures that he named, might be Conservative or otherwise, according to the spirit in which they were approached, and the manner in which they were handled. Nobody need object, for instance, to the introduction of the Bill which Lord Onslow and Mr. Long are now engaged in preparing. Large powers may be conferred upon local authorities for the acquisition of allotment land, without either making them compulsory or entailing a heavy load of debt on the local rate-paper. We do not know what exact shape the Bill will assume, but we say it is perfectly possible to do this. This, then, is an instance of a measure which be a Radical one, being dealt within a Conservative spirit, and we were willing to believe that the other reforms enumerated in the speech in question would be approached in a similar style. But the speech of last Thursday has to some extent cut the ground from under the feet of Lord Randolph Churchill's apologists; and they will find it difficult hereafter to place upon a second Dartford Manifesto the construction which they placed upon the first. The very bad effect upon the Conservative Party throughout the Kingdom—meaning by that the Conservative Party in its broadest and most general acceptation—which the address to the Corporation is calculated to produce cannot be a matter of opinion. It is a simple certainty; and the sooner the rank and file of the Party, as well as the public at large, show what they think upon the subject, the better for both. There are channels of communication by which such sentiments can be conveyed to Lord Salisbury, and it is to be hoped that he will not be long left in ignorance of the discontent which his lieutenant is exciting, if he does not, as he probably does, divine it of his own accord. The impression created by Lord Randolph's latest effusion must be undone, and that speedily, if the Conservative Party is not to suffer very severely from it, and they will look to their Leader to take the necessary steps for disowning in the name of the Cabinet the michievous ideas promulgated by the Leader of the House of Commons. To leave the supporters of the Government, whether Tories or Liberal Unionists, in the belief that he represents the Cabinet, when he speaks in his random, ill-informed, and off-handed manner, would be fatal to its stability and usefulness. Thousands of persons who never called themselves Conservatives, and very likely never will, have become adherents of the present Government from sheer weariness of fussy Radical doctrinaires, and honest dread of avowed Radical revolutionists. They sought safety, so to speak, at the hands of that Party which could at all events be trusted to govern the country with fairness, and to ensure them, it might be hoped, some little respite from constant worry and agitation. If they are disappointed in these expectations, they will cease to support the Statesmen by whom they have been so woefully deceived; and the Government which promised so well and did really represent so large a preponderance of public feeling, will lose ground every day. The Conservative Party must remember that its strength and its vitality depend on the deeply-rooted political instincts of the English people, and that if these are not strong enough to maintain them in power, they had better relinquish it with dignity than seek to prolong their official life for a very brief period by attempting to carry out principles which are not properly their own. There is, we firmly believe, abundance of work to be done by the Conservative Party within the limits of Constitutional Reform, and consistently with the maintenance of those long-cherished and valuable traditions to which England owes so much. There is no necessity whatever foa Conservatism to be barren because it is not destructive; there is a progress which goes hand in hand with order and with the preservation of those civil rights which have usually been esteemed foundation of our political liberties. There is another progress, more specious and more plausible, no doubt, but which leads us along a very different road, and to a very different destination. Conservatives will have enough to do in promoting the former without committing themselves to the latter. They may be quite sure of this, that if the nation desires them to remain in power it will be will be because they are Conservatives, and not because they are Radicals. Their true policy is to justify the Conservative spirit to which we here refer, by showing that all needful reforms may be effected without injury to any of those principles which it is the task of Conservatism to uphold. They must give Conservative confidence in themselves and in the value of their own theories, and demonstrate to the whole people that Conservatism, not Radicalism, is for their ultimate benefit. In doing this they may have to introduce changes and reforms which their adversaries will declare to be stolen ones. The country will soon understand whether the reforms are Conservative or not, and if they are their adversaries may cry out in vain. But it is desirable to warn the Government very earnestly against any attemp to "outbid" a Radical

Opposition, and to point out to them at the same time the folly of such a course, when there is really a stronger Conservative feeling abroad in the counry than there has been for more than a generation.

HOW NELL GWYNN BECAME AN ACTRESS.

ELEANOR GWYNN, says Mr. Galt, in his "Lives of the Players," published by Hamilton and Adams, London, was the daughter of a tradesman in mean circumstances, who could not afford to bestow on her much education, but who took care to introduce her to as good company as possible. At an early age she went to live with a widow lady, where a counsellor-at-law, seeing her, was smitten with her beauty, and made love to her in rather a violent manner; but without success. This coming to the knowledge of the lady, who had herself a penchant for the lawyer, she became jealous, and ordered Nell to quit the house. On returning home she was coldly received by her father, whose ear had been poisoned by the lady with tales regarding Nell's conduct. Her father, believing the woman's tale, threatened to abandon his daughter for ever unless she consented to live with her aunt in Yorkshire. Our heroine would not consent, but directed her attention towards the stage. She left her father's house, took a genteel lodging, and as her appearance was elegant, she passed as a young lady just come up from the country. In this retirement she applied herself to the reading of plays, and having a little money arising from her wages, and ten guineas from her lover, the lawyer, she went often to the play, and took in as many ideas of theatrical action as she could possibly treasure in her mind. After living a month or two in this manner she wrote a letter to Betterton inviting him to her lodging, and disclosing her scheme of coming on to the stage. When Betterton heard her recite, he advised her to give up all idea of becoming a performer. Her scheme being so far frustrated, and her money greatly diminished, she began to be alarmed lest poverty should overtake her. He resolution, however, to appear on the stage was undaunted. She quitted her gay apartments, dressed herself as an orange girl, and went to the play-house to follow the occupation. Her beauty soon drew attention; the eyes of players and those of sparkish gentlemen who frequented the theatre were fixed upon her, and their ears became greedy to hear the story of the handsome orange girl. Betterton soon discovered her, and astonished at her resolution began to form better expectations of one whose propensity to the stage was so violent as to excite her to appear in so low a character for the sake of acquiring instruction. He advised her to follow her bent, and appointed one of his subalterns to initiate her in the principles of acting. One day, when she was seeing her instructor perform the part of Creon in Dryden's "Eidipus," her old lover, the counsellor, in all the splendour of a consummate beau came into the same box, and annoyed her ear with a repetition of his protestations. She heard him with indifference. He, however, resolved at all hazards to make her his own, and accordingly seized her as she came out of the theatre, hurried her into his chariot, and drove off for Richmond. Half a year elapsed before Nell made any public figure again, but through the influence of her friend the counsellor the next season made her entry on the stage with great *eclat*, not so much as a fine actress, however, as a fine woman; for though she certainly had a violent passion for the stage, her mediocrity as an actress shows the great difference between propensity and genius.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

M. DE FREYCINET made an important speech on Saturday, Nov. 27, upon the foreign policy of France. Replying to questions put by M. Delafosse in the Chamber, the Prime Minister said that one of his principal preoccupations had been to maintain peace in Europe in so far as that could depend on France. They were a Great Power in Europe, and they must keep that rank of a Great Power. With regard to Bulgaria, France had no direct interest, but only a general interest which was the preservation of the Ottoman Empire. That was now more than ever an essential object for France. The Republic had in that question also the desire to preserve peace in Europe, and the interest of the equilibrium of the forces in the basin of the Mediterranean. On the other hand, when Egypt was in question, France possessed not only general interests but direct and special interests, which engaged her action in a more positive manner. He who was master of Egypt was master of the Mediterranean. If a Great Power were to establish herself there in a definite manner it would be a great blow struck at France in the Mediterranean. France could not, therefore, accustom herself to the idea that Egypt might pass definitively into the hands of a Great European Power. But they were not threatened with that danger. That thought had never been expressed by their neighbours across the Channel. Every time the French Government had broached the subject to them, the English had always protested that they were in Egypt only temporarily, and that so soon as order should be re-established Egypt should be restored to herself. The French Government had on several occasions commenced *pourparlers* with England, and they had been careful to use at the same time the firmness required by their interests and the respect due to a Great Power, whose just susceptibilities should not be wounded. The Government did not intend to address to England an ultimatum; because if it were to France it were addressed she would not tolerate it; but they had said to England: "The hour has come when a solution must be arrived at. It is necessary for Europe, for the good friendship which should exist between France and England." They had appealed to the mutual cordiality of their sentiments, and he entertained no doubt but that England would not remain insensible to that language, for she understood its sincerity and its meaning.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

The debate in the French Chamber on Tuesday, Nov. 30, on the credit demanded by M. de Freycinet, for Madagascar, furnished M. de Freycinet with an opportunity of stating what the policy of France would be in Madagascar for the future. The French Resident-General had, he said, been charged to intimate to the Hova Government that the French Republic demanded the strict execution of the treaty of peace. The last communications received by Government announced a great improvement in the situation, and affirmed that French influence would shortly become preponderant in Madagascar; but if it should happen that the moderation of France did not continue to bear good fruit, the Republic would not hesitate to take all the measures necessary to ensure the execution of treaties. The credits of 349,000 fr. for the expenses of the French Residencies in Madagascar were adopted by a majority of 189 votes.

Private telegrams received in London from Zanzibar state that reliable intelligence received there from Madagascar clearly proves that the relations between the Hova Government and France are by no means so cordial as the French newspapers represent them to be. The French Resident manifests a disposition to interfere in the internal administration of Madagascar which the Queen will not brook; and it is now an open secret that General Willoughby, the Malagasy Ambassador, has received positive instructions to that effect. Indeed, his Excellency has been given *carte blanche* to act in this matter as may seem best to him, with the full assurance of the loyal support of his Government. It is freely rumoured in diplomatic circles that General Willoughby has already sent to M. de Freycinet a strongly worded protest against the proceeding of the French Resident.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

A CORRESPONDENT in the East writes under date September 20 as follows:—"The rumour of increased Russian activity in the Pacific is groundless. So far as the occupation of Port Lazareff is concerned I can say from my own personal knowledge that not one Russian ship was visible there a fortnight ago, when the English fleet dropped anchor. Yet at that time, according to some of our contemporaries, a fleet of Russian war ships were lingering in Port Lazareff with hostile intent. These bogus reports do no good. There is nothing more certain than this, that a Russian rivalry of England's power in the far east is a thing which exists only in the heated imaginations of alarmists. Here at least, whether in peace or in war, we are masters of the situation. How was it last May twelvemonth when the Russian scare was at its height? Not one Russian ship was at that time visible in Chinese waters, all having retreated far north under shelter of the fort of Vladivostock. As for this latter ice-bound fortress the Russians may make it as powerful as they like; it is their own territory and has been from time immemorial. But when we take into consideration the fact that our own fleet out here has been materially strengthened during the last year, while some of the Russian ships have returned to Europe, we shall see how groundless are these rumours of Russian aggressiveness. As for Port Lazareff, that is under the suzerainty of China, and no one who saw, as we did last May, the powerful fleet of Chinese ironclads assembled to do honour to the Viceroy at Chefoo, and then going northward looked at the handful of antiquated corvetts and gunboats which carried the Russian flag, could doubt the result of any such high-handed proceeding as that which Russia is credited with meditating. There is, however, a rivalry of a different sort threatening our commerce, the rivalry of German merchants. A visit to the foreign emporiums in Canton and Shanghai demonstrates the reality of this rivalry. The Chinese are learning to place more confidence in the substantial German or American article offered to them than in cheap Manchester wares. For all this we have ourselves to blame."

THE RACING SEASON IN ENGLAND.

THE prospects of the turf, from a material point of view, looked bright enough at the close of the last racing season; for while such horses as St. Gatien, Bendigo, Melton, Paradox, and Plaisanterie were still in their prime and seemed likely to distinguish themselves in the races open to animals of four-year-old and upwards, the two-year-old performances of Minting, Ormonde, The Bard, and Saraband gave promise of some very interesting contests for the principal three-year-old prizes. It can scarcely be said that these expectations have been fulfilled; while the outlook for next season is the reverse of cheerful, seeing that the two year-olds which have run this year are about the worst which have been seen for many years.

One reason why the reality has not come up to the expectation is, that of the five high-class older horses, two of the best—Paradox and Plaisanterie—met with accidents which prevented them from running at all; while two of the three others, though they did better afterwards, lost much of their prestige in the early part of the season. These were St. Gatien and Melton, the former of whom did not gain much credit when he won the Rous Memorial Stakes at Ascot, beating by a head so moderate a three-year-old as St. Michael; and when he next appeared it was in the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park, for which he could only finish a bad third; this race, which was one of the features of the season, being won by Bendigo, whose career upon the turf came to a brilliant, if not glorious, termination in this by far the most valuable prize ever run for. Bendigo, at all events, sustained his reputation by his easy victory in this race; and he goes to the stud with the credit of having won the Cambridgeshire once, and of having finished second in it, twice to two of the best animals which ever won it, as well as of having been successful in the Lincolnshire Handicap under a big weight, and in the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot. St. Gatien, who had lost caste by his two defeats in the Cambridgeshire and Eclipse Stakes by Bendigo, next ran in the Cesarewitch, and though he had a crushing weight (9st. 5lb.) to carry, he would probably have won, had his jockey not committed an error of judgment in regard to pace, and laid so far behind his field that he could not recover the ground which he had lost. As it was, St. Gatien was close up with the leaders; and as he, for the second year in succession, won the Newmarket Queen's Plate, beating the Cesarewitch winner very easily, and for the third year the Jockey Club Cup, he too goes to the stud with the credit of having retained his fine stamina to the last.

St. Gatien defeated in his last race Lord Hastings's Melton; and this colt, which has been sadly mismanaged as a four-year-old, might have done wonderfully well if he had been run in races and under weights suitable to him. It was a sportsmanlike act on the part of his owner to put him in competition with the redoubtable Ormonde in the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot, little prospect as there seemed of his beating the three-year-old at a difference of 16 lb., which is more than ought to be allowed over a mile and a half in the month of June, the French scale of weight-for-age being far nearer to the realities of the case. But, after Melton had been beaten by Ormonde, and had made gallant amends for it by victories in the July Cup at Newmarket and in the Leicestershire Cup under 9st. 4lb., it was little short of criminal to run him at Goodwood in two handicaps where he had to carry more than 10st. This seemed fatally to have broken his heart; for he would only make the faintest of efforts when he ran for the October Handicap under 9st. 9lb., and in the Cambridgeshire under 9st. 7lb.; while to make matters worse, he was made drunk with a bottle of whisky and started against St. Gatien in the Jockey Club Cup. Rolling about like a drunken man over a course in no way suited to him, Melton stood no chance against St. Gatien; but his intrinsic merits revealed themselves afresh, when, running over a new course, and one better adapted to him than the inclines of Newmarket, he won the Liverpool Cup with 9st. 4lb., or 5lb. more than his sire, Master Kildare, carried when successful seven years ago. Melton, like St. Gatien and Bendigo, goes to the stud now; so that there seems to be nothing among the four and five-year-olds, as they now are, to stand in the path of Ormonde for races like the Ascot Cup, the Hardwicke Stakes, the Alexander Plate, &c., next season. For Ormonde, it need hardly be said, stands out pre-eminent among the three-year-olds, good as several of the others promised and even proved themselves to be. It was very difficult, when the season began, to distinguish between the claims of Ormonde, Minting, The Bard, and Saraband, to be considered the best three-year-old; while Mr. Perkins's Bread Knife, not engaged in the Two Thousand or Derby, had many implicit believers as a likely horse to revive the glories of Melton in the St. Leger, especially after he had run such a good race in the Lincolnshire Handicap. But the question was one which did not long remain in suspense; for while Bread Knife—to dispose of him at once—went amiss and never ran again, the race for the Two Thousand Guineas showed that Ormonde was a far better colt than nine people out of ten ever fancied him to be. It is true that The Bard did not run in this race; but Minting and Saraband were in the field, to say nothing of such lesser lights as St. Mirin and Mophisto. Minting was a great favourite, his two-year-old performances seeming better than those of Ormonde, but the latter galloped clean away from him and Saraband made but a poor show. So impressed was Mr. Vyner with the superiority of Ormonde to his colt, that he reserved Minting for the Grand Prix de Paris; and, with Saraband also an absentee, Ormonde's only opponent of mark in the Derby was The Bard, who had not lost one of the sixteen races which he competed for as a two-year-old. Still, it was known that he was not so good at that age as Saraband, who was partially in the same interest, Mr. Robert Peck having a share in each horse; and the odds betted on Ormonde were never in doubt, gallantly as The Bard stuck to him all the way. Very unfortunate, too, was the subsequent career of The Bard, who made an ineffectual attempt to give 31lb. to one of Sir R. Jardine's well-kept three-year-olds in the Manchester Cup, and who not being engaged in the St. Leger, walked over the course for the Goodwood Cup.

Vaincre sans combat, c'est triompher sans gloire; and though he also won the Doncaster Cup, the result of that race showed that the Cesarewitch would have been at his mercy had he been put into training for it. As it is, he has met with an accident which is likely to prevent him from running again; so Ormonde has nothing to fear from animals of his own age; for Saraband has shown himself little more than a brilliant miler, while Minting, like The Bard, has gone wrong.

The mishap to Minting was all the more provoking because it occurred upon the eve of the Eclipse Stakes, for which he was a strong favourite; and he had so easily won the Grand Prix de Paris that his second meeting with Ormonde at Doncaster would, had he run well in the Eclipse Stakes, have given a little life to the St. Leger, as the course would have been more in his favour than the declivities of Epsom. But Minting "hit his leg" and could not run; and though it is said that an attempt will be made to train him on, these attempts are in nineteen cases out of twenty hopeless. In the Grand Prix de Paris Minting beat, among others, the Duke of Hamilton's Miss Jummy who had just won the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks; and it may be said, in connection with her that the three-year-old fillies of this season were as bad as the colts were good. It is true that Miss Jummy was the best of them, and that she was a true and game mare, as her five times beating Prince Soltykoffs Argo Navis, second to her on each occasion, proved; but she was little, if any, better than the Duke of Westminster's Farewell and Lord Cadogan's Lonely, who won the two races last year. Nor were the French three-year-olds whom Minting beat in the Grand Prix of any merit; the probability being that the two colts, Upas and Sycomore, which ran a dead heat for the French Derby, were among the worst of the many bad horses which have won that race. But if the French three-year-olds were immeasurably inferior to the English, there does not seem likely to be any such disparity next season; for while France possesses in M. Lefevre's Frapotel at least one colt whose two-year-old promise is very great, the running of the English two-year-olds has been, upon the whole, so unsatisfactory that the prospects of another Ormonde or even a Bard being found among them to compete for the three-year-old races of next season are very slight.—*St. James's Gazette.*

HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREECE.

THE modern Greeks are, in one respect at least, aiming as high as the ancient Greeks; they are beginning to conquer the world—the world at any rate of the East—by culture. A correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* gives some account in this conection of the great advance which higher education in Greece has made of recent years. There are 33 "Gymnasia" in the kingdom, 200 secondary schools, and 1,717 primary schools. These are all public; among the private educational establishments, the first place must be given to the "Society for the Higher Education of Women," in connection with which a lycee for girls was established a few years ago, with a staff of 76 teachers and 1,476 pupils. Greeks send their girls there from all parts of the East. Education is very liberally endowed in Greece; and the sums which Greeks settled in foreign countries send home for this purpose are very large. One result of course is that the Greeks are almost entirely in possession of the learned professions in Turkey. Illiteracy too is rare in the kingdom: in the most out-of-the-way hill countries you will see little scholars (says the correspondent from whom we are quoting) reading their Plutarch's "Lives."

THE PENSIONS OF RETIRED OFFICERS

LUCAS *v.* HARRIS AND BLAIR.—This case raised a question of great importance, whether the pensions of retired officers can be attached by judgment-creditors. The plaintiff had obtained judgment for 2,000*l.* against the defendants, one a general and the other a colonel on the Retired List of the Indian army, and in receipt of pensions from the Indian Government, and had obtained at chambers an order *ex parte* appointing a receiver of their pensions to satisfy the judgment. The Divisional Court affirmed this order. The defendants appealed, and the case was argued on Nov. 11, when the Court reserved its judgment. The Court now delivered judgment, reversing the order appointing a receiver. Lord Justice Lindley said that the order for a receiver was made during the vacation upon an *ex parte* application, and, though no question now turned upon it, *ex parte* applications for a receiver ought not to be granted except in cases of emergency, and this rule ought not to be lightly departed from. The ground of the appeal was that the pensions sought to be affected by the order could not be taken in execution by means of a receiver or in any way. That depended on the nature of the pensions and on the true construction of sec. 141 of the Army Act 1881. Both the defendants were entitled to pensions under the Indian Pensions Act 1871. The pensions were payable by the Secretary of State for India, out of funds provided by the Indian Government. Both the defendants were legally entitled to the style and rank of officers of her Majesty's forces; that was, they were officers as defined in sec. 190 of the Army Act 1881. By the Indian Pensions Act 1871, secs. 11 and 12, the pensions of the defendants were made not assignable, nor could they be in any manner taken in execution in India. The Indian Government could, of course, only legislate for its own dominions, but it was obvious that the whole object of the Indian Legislature, which authorised the payment of these pensions, was to prevent them from being taken from the officers to whom they were granted, and this object would be defeated were the order to stand and be carried out by the Secretary of State for India. The Indian enactments alone would not render these pensions incapable of being attached or otherwise reached in this country; but the Courts here ought not, unless compelled to do so by law, to make an order which would defeat the objects of the Indian Legislature. Now the Army Act 1881 applied, with certain modifications, to India as well as to this country, and sec. 141 made void all assignments of and charges on, and all agreements to assign or charge, pensions payable to officers, which word included retired officers. It did not in terms apply to executions or attachments, but there was no method of taking such pensions in execution unless it were by means of a sequestration or a receiver. The object of sec. 141 would be defeated if a receiver were appointed. The reasoning in "Gathercole *v.* Smith" (L. R. 17, Ch. D. 1) applied to this case. The authorities showed that where the pension of a retired officer, whether naval, military, or civil, was not inalienable by statute, a receiver of what had already become payable might be properly appointed ("Willcock *v.* Terrell," L. R. 3, Ex. D. 323; "Dent *v.* Dent," L. R. 1, P. and D. 366). A distinction had also been drawn between half-pay and a retiring pension. The first had been decided to be inalienable even at common law, and therefore not seizable; and the last had been held to be alienable, and therefore seizable, where alienation was not prohibited. The distinction drawn between the two turned on the fact that, speaking generally, half-pay was not alienable while a retiring pension was ("Wells *v.* Foster, 8 M. and W. 149). But if by any statute a retiring pension was inalienable there was no authority to show that it could be taken in execution, and the reason for the distinction between the two ceased to exist. "Birch *v.* Birch" (L. R. 8, P. D. 163) was decided on this principle, and turned on sec. 141 of the Army Act 1881. In the case of "Dent *v.* Dent," relied on by the plaintiff, the pension did not appear to have been made inalienable by statute, or if it was that circumstance did not appear from the report, and was not present to the mind of the Court. That case, therefore, was not inconsitent with "Birch *v.* Birch" or any other case. On principle and on authority, therefore, the pensions of the defendants being made inalienable by statute, were not liable to be taken in execution either through an order for a receiver or in any other way. The order appointing a receiver ought to be discharged, and the appeal allowed.

Lord Justice Lopes gave judgment to the same effect, holding that sec. 141 of the Army Act 1881 rendered pensions inalienable, thereby preventing the pension being assigned or seized or attacked by any process of law. Unless the protection was given to that extent the object of the Legislature would be frustrated, and this strange anomaly would exist—that a person with a pension would not be able to utilise his pension to pay a debt beforehand, but immediately his creditor had obtained judgment he might be deprived of his pension by legal process. The object of the Legislature was to secure for officers who had served their country a provision which would keep them from want and would enable them to retain a respectable social position. The case of "Birch *v.* Birch" was a decision upon sec. 141, and was a strong authority in favour of the defendants.

The Master of the Rolls said that during the argument he came to a strong opinion, and he was of that opinion still, that the true principle to be applied to sec. 141 was laid down in "Birch *v.* Birch," and, applying that principle, it was a necessary implication from reading that section that this pension could not be rendered liable to execution. If "Dent *v.* Dent" were in conflict with "Birch *v.* Birch," he preferred the authority of the latter case. The Court would give no opinion as to the application of the Bankruptcy Act if these gentlemen should be made bankrupt. The appeal must be allowed, and the order for the appointment of a receiver of these pensions discharged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Clan McDonald, 2,642 tons, Captain W. J. Rule, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo from Glasgow (Nov 11.)

THE s.s. Inchborva, 1,496 tons, Captain J. McDonald, came in Bombay with a cargo of 2,600 tons of coal from Shields, whence she sailed on the 15th ultimo.

THE s.s. Merka, 1,029 tons, Nakoda, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Zanzibar (Dec 11), with a general cargo, two first class, and 92 deck passengers.

THE s.s. County of York, 1,477 tons, Captain R. Wylie, cleared last evening, for Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Stewart, first class, and 35 deck.

THE s.s. Zambesi.—The following additional officers leave per the s.s. Zambesi sailing this morning for Karachi:—Lieut. W. J. Hodgson, 1st Worcester Regt. Lieut T. S. Richards, Worcester Regt, Lieut A. T. Rowlandson 2nd Royal Lancaster and Lieut E. R. Houghton 2nd W. Riding.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Simla, 1,615 tons, Captain W. Major, sailed from Bombay last evening for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, two first class passengers:—Major R. H. McCarthy for Colombo and Mr. Turnbull for Karwar, and 5 deck passengers for coast and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK. 23RD DECEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Khalif	..	A. Nash	A	K. Nixon & Co.
" Assam	1579	S. F. Cole	C	P. & O. Co.
" Nepaul	1987	F. J. Aberton ...	D	P. & O. Co.
" Suez	1407	F. Morris	E	Wallace & Co.
" C. Mackenzie	1954	W. H. Wilson..	F	F. Muir & Co.
" C. McDonald.	1796	W. Miller	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Darwin	1679	J. Burges	H,J	H. Cowasjee.
" Persia	2317	B. Hutchinson..	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Lady Armstrong ...	1343	W. Abbott.......	L	James Mackintosh & Co.
" Kirby Hall..	1759	G. D. Pearse....	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Dago	1239	R. McGregor ..	N	F. Muir & Co.
" St. Oswald..	1802	G. Davey	O	C. Eduljee.
" Aston Hall..	2333	W. J. Moffat....	P	E. Bates.
" Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart ..	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
" Atrato	2066	G. Gordon.......	..	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
23	Clan McDonald (s)	Rule	Glasgow, Nov. 11.
	Merka (s)	Nakoda	Zanzibar, Dec. 11.
	Inchborva (s)	McDonald ..	Shields, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Keerata Roodrin..	Nakhoda ..	Calicut.
	Simla (s)	Major	Coast and Calcutta.
	County of York ...	Wylie	Hull.

The following vessels have commenced loading since yesterday:—
Steamer Dago, for Antwerp.
" Merka, for Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
19 Castledale (s) ..... Weatherhead...Bombay Dec. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 19.—Steamers Clive, Lamington, Scindia and Goa. Ships Orchomene and Katharine.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
21 Dacca (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
20 Pekin (s) .... Calcutta.
Chanda (s)......... .... Calcutta.
21 Bride (bq)......... .... London.
Canning (s) .... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage (s), 1 case umbrellas, Rahimtoola Molvi.

Persia (s), 1 case transferring paper, Rogers and Co; 3 casks carbolic acid, Rogers and Co.

Merton Hall (s), 3 packages glassware, B. Pillaji

FROM LONDON.

Dago (s), 21 cases medicines of sort, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 6 cases stationery, A. Abdul Rahim and Co.

Loodiana (s), 2 hogsheads cognac, Dhunjibhai Cawasji.

Bokhara (s), 1 case false pearls, L. Hemchand; 10 cases tartaric acid, T. Bhanji.

Nepaul (s), 26 cases glassware, hardware, provisions, &c., Phillips and Co; 7 cases books, photos, stationery, &c., Thacker and Co; 4 cases photographic instruments, J. Neuberg; 5 cases toys, stationery, Shroff Brothers; 13 cases champagne, The Byculla club; 26 cases brandy, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 50 cases whisky, E. Latham and Co; 2 packages books and albums, Hormasji Sorabji and Co; 2 cases jewellery, P. N. Kerrawalla; 1 box jewellery, Marcks and Co; 129 cases provisions, stationery, glassware, &c., Treacher and Co.

Malwa (s) 17 packages medicines, glassware, &c., Rogers and Co; 5 packages hams, bacon and cheese, The Co-operative Stores.

FROM GLASGOW

Persia (s), 50 cases whisky, Edalji Bezonji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Dago (s), 30 cases glassware, &c., H. Sadikuli.

FROM NEW YORK.

Marabout, 513 cases kerosine oil, Volkart Brothers.

FROM CARDIFF.

Lilburn Tower (s), 145 tons coals, A. Habibhai; 100 tons coals, the Bombay Flour Mills.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore (s), 25 barrels cement, F. Bozzoni.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pandora (s), 1 case boots and shoes, A. Abdoolali & Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Castledale (s), 3 casks rum, D. Cowasji.

Manilla (s), 5 cases toys, Meiffre Nevue and Co.

Nepaul (s), 1 case silver and nickel silver watches, Droz and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall (s), 6,008 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 430 cwts wheat, E. Latham and Co.

Lady Armstrung (s), 28 bales wool, R. Amarchand; 275 bales cotton waste, K. Damaney; 74 bales hemps, V. Veerji.

Persia (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 175 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsidas; 250 cwt coir yarn, G. Megji.

Oswald (s), 992 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Suez (s), 2,000 cwts barley and 75 cwts mustard seed A. Blascheck and Co; 962 cwts myrabollums, V. Naryan and Co; 8 cwts elephant tusks, C. Aloobhai; 9 cwts elephant tusks, G. Durvest; 3 cases indigo, Volkart Brothers; 6 cases peacock feathers, R. Gorcha; 24 cwts hides, C. D. Patill; 30 cwts dates, H. T. Khakey; 500 cwts myrabolums, Ruttonsi Poonja; 4,000 cwts wheat, G. Fachiri.

Assam (s), 4 boxes silver coins (Rs. 8,282), G. Madhow.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia (s), 4 cases Indian woodwork, E. Latham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Regal (s), 36 cwts medicinal drugs, Meiffre Nevuee and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, W. Bell and Co; 500 cwts rapeseed, G. Dharmall.

FOR VENICE.

Assam (s), 2 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.; 56 cases indigo, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Assam (s), 40 bales cotton, Volkart Bros,: 5 cases indigo Volkart Bros.

P. Llewellyn (s), 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assam (s), 11 cases indigo, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato (s), 100 bales cotton, Havey and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Breuel and Co,; 305 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co.; 1,800 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.; 56 cases cotton, G. Bythell and Co.

Dago (s), 320 bales, cotton, Volkart Bros.; 25 bales cotton, J. C. Chavbal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Mackenzie (s), 30 bales cotton, Harvey and Co. 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, F. Massotty and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Darwin (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Persia (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Nepaul (s), 125 cwts onions, Q. L. Eao; 65 cwts sharkfins, Abdoola Mowji; 59 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 22 chests opium, N. J. Abhraham 15 chests opium, J. Sassoon and Co; 11 chest opium, D. Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla and Co; 15 chests opium, S. N. Tulati and Co: 11 chest opium, J. Peerbhai; 71 chest opium, C. Ebhram; 5 chests opium, Tata and Co; 28 chests opium, Tharia Topen.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nepaul (s), 37 chests opium, J. D. Sassoon and Co.; 11 chests opium, E. D. Sasson and Co,; 11 chests opium, S. Abraum and Co.; 34 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co.; 23 chests opium, J. Peerbhai and Co.; 51 chests opium, Tata and Co.; 7 chests opium, E. Noordin; 8 chests opium C. Bomonj and Co.; 13 chest opium, Ludhabhai Chattur.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 20.

Reay, Lieut-Col, Bo, 13th Bo I, on duty, from Aden.

DECEMBER 21.

Swift, Lieut-Col, Mad, 27th M I, en route to England, from Nagpore.

DECEMBER 22.

Willoughby, Lieut, Bl, 2nd Bl Cavalry, on 10 days' leave from Sangar.

Walter, Lieut, Bo 19th B I, on duty, from Deesa.

Reilly, Capt, Bo 17th B I, to rejoin, from Ahmedabad.

King, Capt, Bo G I P R Volunteers, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 22.

Anderson, Capt, Bo, Poona Horse, from leave, to Poona.

DECEMBER 23.

Hay, Lieut.-Col, Bl, 4th Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Baklop.

Churchill, Major, Bl, 1st Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Dharmtola.

Lindesay, Capt, Bo, 1st N L Regt, to rejoin, to Mhow.

Morris, Lieut.-Col, Bl, K B Rifles, to rejoin, to Peshawar.

Smith, Bgde-Surg, Bl, Med Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

Pitchfield, Staff Sergt, Bl, Comt Dept, on duty, to Allahabad.

Challenor, Capt, Bo. R A, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 24, 1886.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows:—No. 2494, Vol. J. A. Willard and No. 2495, Vol. Chance F G to F Company. No. 2496, Vol. F Buchannan to E Company.

2. The following members are granted leave of absence from this date:—Vol. Robert Brown B Co. from the 24th to 30th instant and permission to take his rifle with him, and Vol. J. Owen B Co. from 23rd December to 7th January 1887.

3. The Mounted Rifles will take part in the manœuvres beyond Coorla, on the 31st inst. Horses should be sent to Coorla station the night previous. The hour of departure of special train from Boree Bunder and Byculla station on the morning of the 31st will be notified in orders later.

4. In accordance with para 45 section III Army Regulation Vol. IX the following promotions are made from this date, viz, Colr-Sergt W. Melvin E. Co. to be Sergt-Major and Vol W. Watkins, D Co. to be Qr.-Mr. Sergeant.

5. The names of those N. C. officers will be retained on the rolls of the Companies to which they belong.

6. B Company Prize Competition will take place on the following dates:—

27th Dec. and 3rd Jan. for Prize Competition.
5th Jan. and 10th Jan. for Shield Competition.

Prizes for the best 2, for the above Competition:—

First .... 25 Fifth 10
Second .... 20 Sixth 10
Third .... 15 Seventh 5
Fourth 15 100

For the best 2, presented by Lieut. English.

First .... 20 Third 10
Second .... 15 Fourth 5 50

Rs. 150.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—Lieut J O Mennie, 1st Battn Worcester Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 30th Bo Infy, 1st June 1885.

The services of Lieut R W Preston, S C, 9th Regt Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

Condr R Pringle, Adjt Genl's Dept, is promoted to the rank of Depy Assist Commissary, with effect from the 8th Nov 1886.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 30th Oct 1886:—22nd Reg Bo Infy.—Subhedar Mangal Singh to be Subhedar-Major vice Shaikh Kaku, deprived of his rank.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Sub-Condr W. Hume, Ord Dept.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Cols from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps. Major H T Bulkley, Major M F Coussmaker, 19 Dec. 1886.

It is notified that the leave out of India granted the undermentioned officers commenced on the dates specified against their respective names, and not as previously notified from the dates on which they were respectively struck off duty:—Lieut-Col H J Stuck, S C, 1st June 1886; Major J Grant, S C, 25th May 1886; and Lieut S H Godfrey, S C, 29th June 1886.

The following appointments have been made on the Personal Staff of H R H the Comdr-in-Chief:—Lieut-Col W F Cavaye, 2nd Battn Rl Sussex Regt, to be Military Secy, dated 14th Dec 1886; and Major O C Hannay, 2nd Battn Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp, dated 14th Dec 1886.

The following General Orders by the Govt of India, dated 17th Dec 1886, is republished:—"Major A F Fletcher, R A, Assist to the Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, to be Supt of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, vice Col H McLeod, R A., who has been appointed Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, Madras, dated 6th Dec 1886. Lieut E S F Walker, R A, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, vice Lieut L G Watkins, R A, offg as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, dated 6th Nov 1886."

The following extract from General Order by the Govt of India, dated 17th Dec 1886, is republished:—The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieut-Col C F James, Bo S C, 12th Dec 1886, and Lieut-Col G A Jacob, Bo S C, 13th Dec 1886.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made in supersession of that relating to the Rev Mr Johnston, Actg Archdeacon, published in Notification No 47, dated 1st Dec 1886:—The Rev C F H Johnston, MA, Actg Archdeacon, on being relieved of the Chaplaincy of Poona, to take over charge of Kirkee from the Rev J H T Blunt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Lieut-Col J G Fagan, General List, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa during the absence of Mr Harrison on leave, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col Fagan is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

The R Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Azam Vithal Baji Mahalkari of petha Nizampur, taluka Pimpalner in the district of Khandesh, the powers of a Mamlatdar.

Mr Dinsha Manekji Petit, JP, is appointed to be Supt of the common Jail of Bombay for the Civil Side only.

Mr Hariratanram Atmaram has been appointed, with effect from the 6th instant, to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Anklesvar in the Surat Dist during the absence of Mr Madanrao Murgatrao Raeji on sick leave, or until further orders.

The R Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr Frederick Hanibal de Brito (Senior Judge's Clerk) to execute and return processes awarded against or directed to be served upon the Sheriff of Bombay or which shall be awarded in any cause or matter wherein the Sheriff, on account of his being related to the parties or for other sufficient cause, cannot execute the same, vice Mr J W Flanagan on leave.

Rao Saheb Narso Venkatesh Sullakar and Rao Saheb Sitaram Vishnu Bhave respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Muddebihal in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist on 10th inst.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Lieut H M Abud, Actg Sixth Assist Political Resident at Aden, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in Act XI of 1865.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of Mr C P B Wiltshire's promotion to be a First Assist Collector:—

Mr J B Alcock to be a first grade Assist Judge, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Shikarpur, during the absence of Mr C G W Macpherson, or till further orders.

Mr A Shewan to be a third grade Assist Judge, continuing to act as Under Secy to Govt, Political, Judicial and Educational Depts and Secry to the Council of H E the Gov. for making Laws and Regulations during the absence of Mr. Batty, or till further orders.

Rao Saheb Harderam Anupram Munshi and Khan Bahadur Edalji Manjibhai Modi respectively delivered over and received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat on the 15th inst.

Rao Saheb Ramrao Hanmant Rajguru, Actg Mamladar of taluka Valva in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in the district of Satara.

Rao Bahadur Gururav Ramchandra Mokashi, Dist Depy Collr, Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the district of Khandesh.

The Hon Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, C S I, and Mr Pandurang Balibhadra respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Govt Pleader, High Court, Bombay, on the 18th inst.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E C Morrieson, Magiste of the first class in the district of Khandesh, to be Magte in charge of the Subdivision of that district comprising the talukas of Shahada, Taloda, Nandurbar and Pimpalner.

Messrs G H Farran and C E Fox, respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer, High Court, on the 21st inst.

Messrs A K Oliver and G H Farran respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Commissioner and Taxing Master on the 21st idem.

Under section 37 of Act X. of 1882 Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar, Magiste of the First Class in the district of Khandesh, is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E C Morrieson, Magiste of the First Class in the district of Khandesh, to be a Visitor of the Dist Jail at Dhulia.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Dhanji Ghela is appointed to be probationary seventh grade Sub-Registrar of Mahudha in the Kaira Dist.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Dharwar Dist.—Mr Raghavendra Govind, Offg Sub Registrar of Kalghatgi, from 4th Sept to 23rd Nov 1886

Nasik Dist—Mr Vamanrao Daji Nagarkar, Offg Sub-Registra of Chandor from 27th Oct to 10th Nov 1886.

Kolaba Dist—Mr, Ramchandra Ramakant, Offg Sub-Registrar of Roha, from 14th to 20th Nov 1886.

Thana Dist—Mr Gopal Dhonddev, Offg Sub-Registrar of Dahanue, from 21st to 24th Nov 1886.

Broach Dist—Mr Byramji Jahangirji, Probationary second grade Special Sub-Registrar of Jambusar, to be Probationary second grade Special Sub-Registrar of Amod—Mr Manilal Mohanlal, third grade Special Sub-Registrar of Hansot, to be second grade Special Sub-Registrar of Jambusar; and Mr. Edalji Sorabshah, Karkun in the Registry Office, Broach, to be Probationary third grade Special Sub-Registrar of Hansot.

Bijapur Dist—Mr Annaji Vasudev, Offg Sub-Registrar of Muddebihal, from 10th to 14th Nov 1886, and Mr Rango Timaji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Indi, from 12th to 15th Nov 1886.

Khandesh Dist—Mr Sitaram Shridhar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Chopda, from 10th to 17th Oct 1886; Mr Vishvanath Janardan, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pimpalner, from 24th to 29th Oct 1886; Mr Pandurang Ramchandra, Offg Sub-Registrar of Amalner, on 14th and 15th Nov 1886; and Mr Bapu Mahadev, Offg Sub-Registrar of Jalgaon, on 18th Nov 1886.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Sujatkhan A'lumkhan, Abkari Police Constable in the Ahmedabad Dist, with powers under Sec 36 of the Bombay Abkari Act, No V of 1878, within the limit of his charge.

Mr E M Pratt, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, reported his arrival on the 21st inst and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

Capt J Burn-Murdoch, R E, Offg Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, passed on the 8th Dec 1886 the examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard as laid down in Rules V and VI of the Genl Order by the Govt of India No 734, dated the 9th Sept 1864.

The privilege leave granted in this Office Notification dated 29th ultimo to Mr K R Bomanji, Assist Collr, Kaira, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr Ganpatram Nathuram is appointed to be Acting Head Accountant at Broach during the absence of Rao Saheb Maniklal Rasikdas, or until further orders.

In consequence of the retirement from 31st Dec 1886 of Rao Saheb G V Kardile, third grade Mamlatdar of taluka Pimpalner in Khandesh, and of Rao Saheb Trimback Gopal Jawarkar, second grade Mamlatdar of taluka Taloda in the Khandesh Dist, the following appointments and transfers are made:—

Rao Saheb Bindu Gopal Bhandarkavthekar (HS) to be Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar at Sangola in the Sholapur Dist.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Narayen Joglekar, BA, sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar of taluka Junnar in Poona Dist, to be Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar remaining at Junnar.

Rao Saheb Wassudeo Ramchandra Patwardhan (H S), first class Magiste with summary powers and sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar at Poona City, is confirmed in that grade.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Hari Shikre (H S), first class Magiste, third grade Mamlatdar of taluka Maval in the Poona Dist, to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Venayek Sarangpani (H. S), now sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar at Pachora in the Khandesh Dist, is confirmed in that grade and posted to Valva in the Satara Dist.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Ragkunath Kelkar, L C E, (H S.), [on temporary special audit duty in Satara], fourth grade Mamlatdar of taluka Rahuri, first class Magiste, to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar, and is transferred to Taloda in the Khandesh Dist with extra allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

Rao Saheb Narayan Kristna Pendse (H S), first class Magiste, sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar at Sangamner in the Ahmednagar Dist, is confirmed in that grade.

Rao Saheb Luxumon Moreshwar Deshpande, BA, Mamlatdar of taluka Nasik, is transferred to Pimpalner in Khandesh with extra allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Bapuji Soman, substantive appointment—Mamlatdar at Valva in the Satara Dist—is posted to Pachora in the Khandesh Dist.

Rao Sahdb Krishnaji Sadashuo Mudlay, B.A., now Mamlatdar at Sangola in the Sholapur Dist, is transferred to Rahuri in the Ahmednagar Dist.

Rao Saheb Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi [temporarily employed as Income Tax Mamlatdar at Poona City], substantive appointment—Mamlatdar at Junnar in the Poona Dist, is posted to Nasik in that district.

Rao Bahadur Gururao Ramchandra Mokashi delivered over charge of his duties as Daftardar to the Collr of Kanara on the 15th ultimo.

Rao Bahadur Santaya Manjunath assumed charge of his duties as Daftardar to the Collr of Kanara on the 20th ultimo.

Messrs. E. C. Cox and F. Goldsmid respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Kolaba, on the 8th inst.

Rao Saheb Gopal Ramchandra Shirhatti, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Yellapur in the Kanara Dist, is permanently posted to Malvan in the Ratnagiri Dist, but is to do duty at Kumta in the Kanara Dist until further orders.

Rao Saheb Mangesh Sheshgiri, probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Mangaon in the Kolaba Dist, is permanently posted to Yellapur in the Kanara Dist.

In consequence of the reversion of the City Survey Mamlatdars at Dharwar and Hubli to their substantive appointments, the following arrangements have been ordered:—Rao Saheb Laxuman Baji Pradhan, pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar of Malvan in the Ratnagiri Dist, to be Actg Mamlatdar during the employment of Rao Saheb Narayan Chintaman Soman, third grade Mamlatdar of Hubli, in the Dharwar Dist, as Act Native Assist to the Commissioner, Southern Divn, or until further orders; and Rao Saheb Pandurang Narayan, pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar of Muddebihal in the Bijapur Dist, to be Actg Mamlatdar during the employment of Rao Saheb Santaya Manjunath, second grade Mamlatdar of Karwar, as Actg Daftardar to the Collr of Kanara, or until further orders.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars have been ordered:—Rao Saheb Vittal Mahadeo Kondvikar, from Khed to Chiplun in the Ratnagiri Dist, Rao Saheb Antaji Bapuji Paradkar, from Chiplun to Mahad in the Kolaba Dist; Rao Saheb Bhikaji Krishna Patwardhan, from Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri Dist to Panvel in the Kolaba Dist; Rao Saheb Anant Raghunath Chitre, from Panvel to Sangameshvar; Rao Saheb Parashram Ballal Shitut, from Rajapur in the Ratnagiri Dist to Mangoan in the Kolaba Dist; Rao Saheb Laxuman Baji Pradhan from Mangaon to Malvan; Rao Saheb Yeshwant Kashinath from Malvan to Rajapur; Rao Saheb Hari Ramchandra Tale, from Mahad to Vengurla; and Rao Saheb Vittal Rughunath Dange, from Vengurla to Khed.

In consequence of the retirement from service from 1st proximo of Rao Saheb Antaji Khrishna, second grade Mamlatdar of Pen in the Kolaba Dist, the following promotions and transfers of Mamlatdars have been ordered:—

Rao Saheb Mangesh Anant, pro tem second grade Mamlatdar of Supa in the Kanara Dist, is confirmed in his appointment;—Rao Saheb Krishnaji Pandurang Joshi, pro tem, third grade Mamlatdar doing duty at Hubli in the Dharwar Dist, is confirmed in his appointment; Rao Saheb Vittal Rughunath Dange, third grade Mamlatdar of Khed in the Ratnagiri Dist, to be pro tem in the second grade vice Rao Saheb Mangesh Anant; Rao Saheb Gangadhar Bhimra Jambekar, BA, fourth grade Mamlatdar of Chikodi in the Belgaum Dist, to be pro tem third grade Mamlatdar vice Rao Saheb Krishnaji Pandurang Joshi; Rao Saheb Kesheo Vishnu Ghaisas, fourth grade Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri, is transferred to Pen in the Kolaba Dist; Rao Saheb Achut Bhaskar Desai is appointed probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Gadag in the Dharwar Dist, but to continue to be on his special duty as Alienation Mamlatdar in the Ratnagiri Dist until the work is completed. Rao Saheb Rachappa Virappa Kulburge, second grade Mamlatdar of Gadag, is transferred to Ratnagiri on being relieved by Rao Saheb Achut Bhasker after the completion of his Alienation work; and Azam Janardan Ballal Behere, Head Karkun of Dapoli in the Ratnagiri Dist, to act as Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri until relieved by Rao Saheb Rachappa from Gadag.

Messrs H A Acworth and W Porteous respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr of Salt Revenue, Bombay, on the 14th inst.

Mr. Harisingji Fatesinji, Abkari Inspr, Jambusar Divn, passed the Departmental Examination held at Broach on the 8th Sept, 1886.

Nasir Mahomed Faiz Mahomed, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikarpur Collectorate, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from 31st Oct 1886, and second grade Local Fund Vaccinator Sobhraj Rughumal, of that Collectorate, is appointed to perform the duties of the absentee in addition to his own.

Govind Mahadaji Municipal, Vaccinator, Vengurla Town, was granted leave without pay from 9th to 18th Oct 1886, both days inclusive, and paid Candidate Hari Yemaji was appointed to act for him on full pay.

Ramchandra Sakharam, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Nasik Zilla, was granted leave on private affairs from 2nd June to 1st Dec 1886, both days inclusive, and Gangadhar Narhar Joshi was appointed to act for him.

Shiwandas Chellaram, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar, is granted furlough for six months, with effect from 1st Nov 1886, and Darianamal Naraindas is appointed to act for him, with effect from 28th idem.

The leave without pay for twelve months granted to Kutbudin Nurmahomed, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, in Notification No 6, dated 6th January 1886, is further extended by twelve months with effect from 3rd Dec 1886.

Harjiwan Wishwanath, first grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Panch Mahals, is granted privilege leave from 7th Dec 1886 to 6th Jan 1887, both days inclusive, and Bhaishankar Keshavram is appointed to act for him.

Mr Bhogilal Vurujlal and Khan Saheb Ruttonji Shapurji Chothia respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Inspr of Registration and Stamps, First Divn on the 16th Dec 1886.

Surgns-Major R. H. Batty and H. C. Guinness respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmednagar Dist Jail on the 6th inst.

Surgn W. H. Henderson and Mr. H. Ingle, Magistrate, First Class, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karwar Dist Jail on the 7th inst.

Assist Surgn C. M. Rodrigues and Surgn K. S. Nariman respectively delivered over and received charge of the Godhra Dist Jail on the 13th inst.

Mr. H. Ingle, Magistrate, First Class, and Assist Surgn G. M. Dixon respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karwar Dist Jail on the 13th inst.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Assist Apothecaries, W R Hanson, from I G S "Patrick Stewart," to Civil Medical Dept; S Shore, from Civil Medical Dept to General Duty, Sind Circle; G A Pollock, from Civil Medical Dept to General Duty, Sind Circle; E G George, from Genl Duty, Mhow, to I G S "Tenasserim"; J T O'Neill, from Genl Duty, Sind, to Civil Medical Deptt; A G Alphonso, from Genl Duty, Sind, to I G S "Patrick Stewart."

The undermentioned is granted leave:—Hospital Assist Dassayah Vithu, sixty days on full pay, commencing from 15th Dec 1886.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If our hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITI, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

TO MOTHERS!

GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE.
PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. The SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "perfectly digested meat," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

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The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES
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20th Dec. 1886.

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Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75	0
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FOR DECEMBER 1886.
CONTAINING ALL THE
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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD:
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☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hil sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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5¼ In. high do. do.	,,	115
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Enamel case, 3 in. high, cylinder	,,	75
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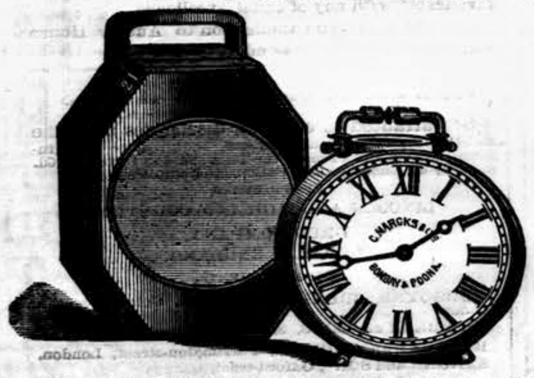

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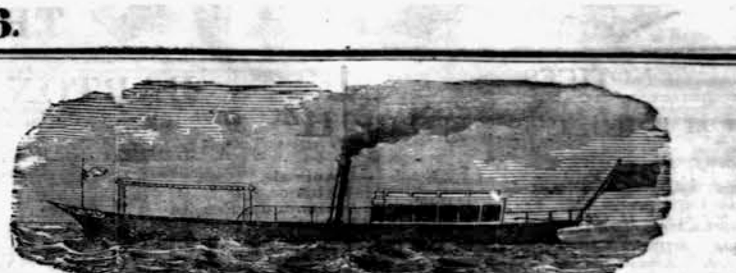

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